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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The money must always accompany the Order, and in no instance can these terms be departed from.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1874. NO. 200.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether addressed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, May 1, 1874.

The House refused, to-day, to entertain a motion for night sessions, next week, evidently laboring under the delusive hope that the Senate will not adopt the House resolution to adjourn on the 15th. The Senate, however, will probably adopt the resolution as sent over to it by that body, and so take the House at its word. Nearly every body is growing weary of this prolonged session, and none but the bummers want to hold on.

In Senate, after a great deal of trifling and time wasting, the calendar of bills on third reading was taken up and the following bills passed finally:

To authorize courts to confirm titles of parties to real estate sold or conveyed by trustees of married women without leave of court.

Relative to days of grace on negotiable paper.

To provide for the organization and regulation of insurance companies.

To provide for the holding of special Courts of Common Pleas for the determination of pending cases.

To make the redemption money paid by a lien creditor, a prior lien on the title of the debtor on the land that is redeemed.

To repeal all provisions of the act of April 30, A. D. 1872, entitled "An act for the registration of births, deaths and marriages in the city of Allentown," relating to marriages.

To compulsory arbitrations.

Requiring every railroad or canal corporation organized or doing business in this State, to maintain an office therein for the transaction of its business.

Mr. Ermentrout's Local Option Stray law, authorizing the arrest of all stray animals in any election district in which the people shall vote in favor of enforcing the law, was amended by exempting one milk cow for every family from its provisions, and was then voted down.

Senate bill No. 50 to repeal an act relating to Corporations, approved the 16th day of June, 1836, approved the 7th of April, 1870, being on third reading, Mr. Wallace moved to go into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of inserting an amendment providing that this act shall not be construed to affect or in any manner impair the right to proceed to sell any such corporation which has been levied under writ of execution, which was agreed to and the bill went over in the regular order.

A number of bills passed second reading, and the Senate then adjourned until Monday night.

In the House, a few bills were read a first time, and a large number of bills reported from committees.

Mr. Jamison (Bucks) moved the House reconsider the vote by which House bill 178, punishing the agents of commercial agencies for false representations of business standing of any person or firm, was defeated yesterday. Agreed to—yeas 45, nays 39.

And the question recurring on the motion to indefinitely postpone,

Mr. Mitchell held that the bill ought not to pass, and that the matter was well enough provided for by law already, and thought the animus of the bill was to bring about prosecution just for the purpose of forcing a settlement, a plan to extort money.

Mr. Christy rose to a personal explanation, and stated that it had come to his knowledge that he and other gentlemen were the opposing the bill had been bribed. He denounced the charge unqualifiedly as false and malicious.

Mr. Hayes denied the fact of the charge, which he said had come to his ears that he received $1,500 a year from one of these agencies, for information furnished them.

The motion to indefinitely postpone the bill was not agreed to—yeas 36, nays 46.

The further consideration of the bill was then postponed until next Wednesday afternoon.

The House then adjourned until Monday afternoon.

I see that one of your city papers pitches into the House for not passing the bill to regulate the office of State Treasurer, and compliments Mr. Graham for passing it through first reading in the Senate. It so happens that the bill which Mr. Graham called up in the Senate was the bill which passed the House, on Mr. Newmyer's motion, on the 28th ult.

SPECIAL.

GENERAL CONFERENCE, SOUTH.

The Session in Louisville---Interesting Communication from England---An Offer of Fellowship---Statistics of Publishing House---Missionary Contributions and Expenses.

LOUISVILLE, May 2.—The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, met again this morning.

COMMUNICATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

Bishop Paine addressed the Conference, saying: "I hold in my hand an important document from the General Conference of Great Britain. I ask the reading of it and the appointment of a special committee to which it may be referred." The address is quite lengthy, sending fraternal greetings and reviewing the fact that the abolition of slavery removes the cause which has prevented the English Church from before seeking intercommunion with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. It continues: "It is to us a course of thankfulness that nothing exists to prevent official intercourse between your General Conference and our own, and we pray that both churches and both countries may be firmly united—within themselves by concord and to one another by amity. We believe you, with us, firmly hold the great Christian truths which we have both received in common and that you are striving to spread a living religion among your own people. For ourselves, we trust we have not ceased to hold fast to the form of sound words which have been handed down to us. In the presence of a subtle scepticism on the one hand, and of an increasingly audacious sacerdotalism on the other, it is our duty, and we trust it is our endeavor, to earnestly contend for the faith once delivered to the saints. Our country is being blessed at this time with unwonted visitations of the Divine Spirit; slumbering churches have been aroused; apathy has been rebuked, and we live in the expectation of yet better days." The report closes with a prayer for the churches of this country.

THE PUBLISHING HOUSE.

The quadrennial exhibit of the Southern Methodist Publishing House was then presented. The report says the credit of the House is excellent, its affairs in a prosperous condition, and the capital largely increased in the last four years. A difference of $125,684 60 in favor of the House is reported for the past four years. The House has now a capital of $314,057, over and above all liabilities. It has a debt to the amount of $215,540, one hundred thousand dollars of which is reported as the bond account. The remaining debt must be met by debts now due the House and its current business.

MISSIONARY CONTRIBUTIONS, &c.

Dr. McFerron, the Missionary Secretary, presented a voluminous report. The total amount of contributions, donations, bequests, etc., from June 18, 1870, to April 16, 1874, amounted to $394,466. The expenses for the same period amounted to $14,359.

CASUALTIES.

Young Man Killed by His Horse.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOUDONVILLE, O., May 2, 1874.

Last night, about nine o'clock, a young man named Arlan Priest, was found dead in the road about half a mile from this place. The Coroner's inquest resulted in a verdict of "Death caused by being thrown from his horse and being kicked on the head." His temple was crushed in and he had sustained other severe bruises about the head and face.

A Boy Accidentally Kills His Sister.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CHILLICOTHE, O., May 3, 1874.

The oldest son of Andrew Hellman, living on Franklin street, slept with a revolver under his pillow, and leaving home forgot to remove it. A younger son, aged seven, found it and, after playing with it for some time, with a faint idea of its use, contrived to send a bullet through the brain of his little sister, aged five.

Railroad Ticket Agent Leaps from a Fifth-Story Window.

LOUISVILLE, May 3.—Anthony R. Walsh, manager of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington ticket office, in this city, threw himself out of a fifth-story window of the Gait House this morning, while laboring under temporary aberration, striking on the pavement and crushing his skull in a frightful manner. He died instantly.

Express Train Wrecked—Serious Loss of Property and Narrow Escape from Death.

CHICAGO, May 3.—The Eastern bound Atlantic express, running at the rate of thirty miles an hour, was thrown from the track by a misplaced switch, near Plymouth Ind., Saturday afternoon. The fireman and express messenger were severely injured and four others hurt somewhat. The stove was overturned in the second-class car, which rapidly burned and communicated with the baggage cars. The latter were also destroyed, with nearly all the baggage. A large amount of mail, baggage and express matter was consumed. The locomotive was completely disabled and five cars were destroyed. The passengers escaped with slight bruises.

Boiler Explosion near Muncy, Pa.

MUNCY, PA., May 2.—Barker & Co.'s sash factory, at Montgomery station, five miles from here, was partly demolished to-day by the boiler exploding. Two boys, named Fowler, and the engineer were seriously injured.

The Mayor of Mt. Vernon, O., Sues a Clergyman for Libel.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MT. VERNON, O., May 3, 1874.

Ex-Mayor Davis filed his petition yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas, charging Rev. Ira C. Bellman with libel for causing to be published in the *Ohio State Journal* an article criticising his conduct in endeavoring to have destroyed a crusade sentinel box some time ago. Damages are laid at ten thousand dollars.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE.

Mr. LUTTRELL asked leave to make a personal explanation.

Mr. COBB—I object.

Mr. LUTTRELL—I hope the gentleman will withdraw his objection.

Mr. COBB—I will not.

Mr. LUTTRELL—Then I take this occasion to say that the man who wrote this article (holding up a copy of the Washington *Republican*) committed a base falsehood, and I am responsible for that declaration.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of private bills.

The SPEAKER announced that he had received a letter from George W. Childs, proprietor of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, stating that the use of his name as a corporator in the bill to incorporate the International Emigration and Land Company, was wholly unauthorized and without his consent or knowledge. With the consent of the House, he directed Mr. Childs' name to be erased from the bill. Similar statements were made by Mr. MONROE as to Jacob D. Cox, of Ohio, and by Mr. BURCHARD as to Willard C. Flagg, of Ohio, and those names were erased from the bills.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported an elaborate bill to amend the customs revenue laws and to abolish moieties. The bill was referred to Committee of the Whole.

Twenty-six private bills were passed, but the bill extending the time for filing suits in the Court of Claims to establish the title to Hot Springs Reservation in Kansas, was objected to and was not considered.

The House then adjourned.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

A Condemned Boiler in a New Paper Mill.

Ten Operatives Lose Their Lives.

CITY OF KINGSTON, N. Y., May 3.—There was a terrible calamity at the village of Shawangunk, on the Wallkill Valley Railroad, thirty miles from this city, last evening. As the day hands employed in a large paper mill were leaving the shop, just before six o'clock, a large rotary boiler exploded, carrying the building and burying in the ruins many of the laborers. Seven were taken out dead. Three were fatally wounded. Those killed were horribly mangled. The force of the explosion was terrific. The boiler, weighing five tons, was thrown six hundred feet. There is intense excitement in the village, and the crowd threatened to lynch Trauler, the superintendent of the mill, who, it is claimed, was guilty of criminal negligence in using a rotten, condemned boiler. The mill was recently erected at a cost of $100,000.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 2, 1874.

MCHENRY AND THE RAILROADS.

James McHenry says the object of his visit here, at this time, is to arrange certain matters in connection with the Erie and Atlantic and Great Western Railroads, and if the Erie does not lease the Atlantic and Great Western, there are those who will. He declines, however, to name the parties ready to lease the road in case the Erie declines, but he is thought to be looking in the direction of the Vanderbilt and New York Central interests.

GERMAN HOLDERS OF AMERICAN RAILROAD BONDS.

Hosterbourg, who arrived here recently as a representative of a large number of German holders of American railroad bonds, says that the immediate cause of his visit was the interest which his constituents had in the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad, which had been bonded to the extent of $9,000,000, of which $8,755,000 was held in Germany, and had twice defaulted in interest, and in consequence he was here to look after the interests of the bondholders. He had telegraphed to R. R. Cable, the President, requesting an interview in this city, and he hoped and expected that the result of the conference would be the institution of a friendly suit for the foreclosure of the morigage on the road.

CAPRON & MERRIAM.

The committee of the creditors of Capron & Merriam, brokers, of the late Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central combination, have examined the books of the firm, and verify their verbal statement at the meeting of creditors that the firm owed $450,000, and had as an offset $13,000.

DENMARK SHIPPING CONVICTS TO AMERICA.

The Commissioners of Emigration took under their special care, yesterday, six Danish convicts who had just arrived, having, on the expiration of their several terms of imprisonment, been sent to America at the expense of the police authorities of Copenhagen. Secretary Fish and the Danish Consul were made acquainted with the case.

THE ST. LAURENT RELEASED.

The steamship St. Laurient, of the French Transatlantic Company's line, was released to-day, the agent of the line having furnished two sureties in sixty thousand dollars. The vessel sailed at two o'clock, carrying 170 passengers and a mail.

THE PUBLISHERS BOARD OF TRADE

adjourned to-night, after a two days' session. Among the delegates were representatives from Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and Louisville. It was agreed to withdraw traveling agents for two years.

NEW YORK, May 3, 1874.

THE NEXT GUBERNATORIAL CAMPAIGN.

The *Times* believes Samuel J. Tilden will be the Democratic candidate for Governor next fall, and says he will certainly be strongly supported by Tammany at the coming State Convention.

NEGOTIATIONS IN TELEGRAPH STOCK.

Negotiations are said to be still pending between the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Union Pacific Company for the purchase of a large quantity of Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph stock.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

St. Louis and Iron Mountain and Cairo and Fulton Roads.

ST. LOUIS, May 2.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad yesterday, one hundred and twenty-four thousand, out of one hundred and forty-three thousand shares of stock, were voted in favor of consolidation with the Cairo and Fulton Railroad. A meeting of stockholders of the latter road will be held at Little Rock, Arkansas, on Monday next, to ratify or reject the action of the meeting to-night.

The Wisconsin Railroad Law.

CHICAGO, May 2.—The officials of the Chicago and Northwestern and the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Companies, state that they have the written opinion of Judge R. R. Curtis, of Boston, and Hon. W. M. Evarts, of New York, that the Wisconsin Railroad law, which these companies have decided to contest, is clearly unconstitutional.

MILWAUKEE, May 2.—Governor Taylor has issued a proclamation having reference to the resistance of railroads to the law of last winter. He recites that such a law was passed, and approved, that the competency of legislation to regulate railroads is conceded, and that the St. Paul and Northwestern companies have announced their determination to operate their roads without reference to the provisions of the act. This, he says, is at once a source of profound regret and in marked contrast with the patience and submission exhibited by the people in the presence of what they have deemed the unjust and burdensome exactions of the railroad companies in the past, and if persisted in must seriously disturb business, and greatly imperil the industries of the State. The proclamation concludes as follows: "I therefore enjoin all railroad corporations, their officers and agents, peacefully to submit to the law; for since the Executive is charged with the responsibility of seeing that the laws are faithfully executed, all the functions of his office will be exercised to this end; and for this purpose he invokes the aid and co-operation of all good citizens."

The Situation in Arkansas.

A POP AT OUR REPORTERS.

LITTLE ROCK, May 2.—An attempt was made about dark this evening by some one supposed to belong to the State House party, to assassinate the agent of the Associated Press. A shot was fired from the outside by some person concealed in a lumber pile into the window where the agent was supposed to be sitting. The agent had just left his desk, and had turned the light partially down. The ball passed through the window, scattering the glass over his desk.

REFORM DEMOCRATS FAVOR BROOKS—HIS FORCE INCREASING.

ST. LOUIS, May 3.—The *Democrat's* Little Rock special says the address of the leading Reform Democrats, which take strong grounds in favor of Brooks, is regarded as an important movement, and is having serious effect upon Baxter's cause. Between two and three hundred white men from Fort Smith arrived Saturday to reinforce Brooks, whose delegation here now numbers three full regiments and several others subject to immediate orders.

The Supreme Court of Austria has just decided that a marriage blessed by an old Catholic *cure* is not valid in a civil point of view. Well; what can't be *cured* must be endured.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

AMERICAN VS. WELSH IRON.

Competition Closing Welsh Furnaces and Bringing Workmen Here.

Report of the Sanborn Investigation.

RICHARDSON, SAWYER AND BANFIELD ROUGHLY DEALT WITH.

Bonded Warehouses for Interior Cities.

NEEDS OF PITTSBURGH IN THIS REGARD.

Congressional Visit to Mary Washington's Grave.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3, 1874.

Decline of the Iron Trade of Wales.

Mr. Davis, late Consul to Cardiff, Wales, now in this city on business connected with the Department of State, gives a very discouraging account of the condition of the iron manufactures and trade in Wales. This trade with the United States was, a few years ago, very large, but of late has practically disappeared. This, he says, is owing to the competition and superior facility of American iron. Some of the largest iron works in that country are either entirely suspended or working for reduced time. Thousands of skilled workmen are out of employment, and many of them are emigrating to the United States.

The Cardiff Consulate.

In speaking of the consulate, Mr. Davis says that its importance, owing to the decline of the iron export of his country, has materially waned.

The Grave of Washington's Mother.

The Congressional delegation who yesterday visited the grave of the mother of Washington, at Fredericksburg, with a view to an inspection and report upon the condition of the monument commenced by the government in her honor, expressed themselves very much gratified at the evidence of friendly feeling and hospitality manifested by the populace. The delegation visited the house in which Gen. Washington lived, and in which the General had his last interview with his mother prior to setting out to assume command of the patriot armies of the Revolution. Thereafter they visited the grave a short distance outside the city.

The Unfinished Monument

bore evidences of the depredations of visitors, and that was to be expected, as appearances, been used as a target. The delegation were then shown about the town, and examined the fine water power on the Rappahannock. After a banquet, they returned to the capital. A report will be made to Congress in a few days.

Bonded Warehouses.

The subject of erecting bonded warehouses at certain interior cities is being agitated. The success of transportation in bond gives encouragement to the movement. The imports for the fiscal year to date at Pittsburgh amount to upwards of $82,000, on which the duties are over $15,000. Letters received here in opposition to the action of the Centre Appraisal, state that if there were a bonded warehouse at Pittsburgh the large quantity of soda ash now procured elsewhere would be imported direct.

The Centennial Bill

having been made the special order in the House for Tuesday, a proposition will be made to re-enact the duty on tea and coffee, the proceeds to be set apart for the benefit of the exhibition.

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The Committee on Ways and Means have completed their report on the Sanborn investigation, and will submit it to the House to-morrow. The views of the committee on this whole business are very severe. After reviewing the testimony and generally considering this unwarrantable mode of collecting internal taxes, the report says that Secretary Richardson, Assistant Secretary Sawyer and Solicitor Banfield deserve the most severe condemnation for their contradictory statements, for their efforts to throw the responsibility upon each other, and for allowing this infamous business to be carried on with their full knowledge and without arresting it at once. The committee will report in favor of the repeal of the obnoxious law.

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RETIREMENT OF LAND COMMISSIONER DRUMMOND.

Commissioner Drummond retired from the General Land Office to-day, leaving it in charge of Chief Clerk Curds until his successor is appointed. Drummond will remain in this city and become a partner in the law firm of Britton & Gray.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Steerage passengers are now booked from Liverpool to New York for fifteen dollars.

Queen Victoria will probably visit Ireland with the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh.

The French Transatlantic steamer L'Amerique has arrived safely at Havre from Portsmouth.

Thursday's fire at McLeansboro, Ills., destroyed property valued at $25,000, on which there was no insurance.

The steamers Algeria, from Liverpool; Italia, from Glasgow, and Neckar, from Bremen, have arrived at New York.

Contentment and happiness reign in all households where Dooley's Yeast Powder is used. Try it. Your grocer keeps it.

Robert Morris, for a number of years editar of the old *Pennsylvania Inquirer*, died in Philadelphia, last night, aged sixty-five.

The First National bank of Medina, Ohio, suspended payment Saturday morning. Its assets will probably pay all liabilities.

Charles Ernst, the officer who was assaulted by the convict Waltz, has sufficiently recovered to be removed to his residence.

The Ohio Constitutional Convention has adopted the Common Pleas judicial appointment article offered by Mr. Beer, of Crawford county.

Fresh and brisk northeast to northwest winds, with generally cloudy weather and rain, are the predictions for to-day in the Lower Lake region.

The Boston base ball club and the New York Mutuals played their first championship game in Boston on Saturday. Score: Boston 12, Mutuals 3.

The date for the Brown-Scharff scull race, at Springfield, has been fixed for July 8th. A letter from Fulton says he does not desire to race with Brown at present.

All the Roman Catholic Archbishops of the United States meet in Cincinnati this week to consider the advisability of increasing the number of Archbishops.

The Cobden Club, London, has passed a resolution of profound respect at the death of Charles Sumner, a correspondent of Mr. Cobden and an honorary member of the club.

The valuable horses Hambletonian, valued at $10,000, and Climax and Hiram, valued respectively at $4,000 and $2,000, were burned to death, Friday evening, in the stables of the Evergreen Trotting Park, at Plainville, Mass.

The Board of Aldermen of Memphis has refused to concur in a resolution passed by the Common Council to appropriate ten thousand dollars to the sufferers by the Mississippi overflow. The *Appeal* says: "Anything more discreditable to us, anything so little and contemptible, has never yet blurred and blotted the official record of our city."

At the meeting of the Crawford Democratic Committee on the 28th, Pearson Church was elected Senatorial delegate, and W. Plummer, J. N. McCloskey, Thos. Nash and W. W. Gelvin Representative delegates to the State Convention. They were instructed to support Judge Trunkey for Supreme Judge, and to present the name of Thomas N. Brooks as a candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs. The County Convention was called for the 18th of August, the primaries to be held on the 15th of the same month.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

OCCUPATION OF BILBAO BY REPUBLICANS.

MADRID, May 2.—Official advices received this morning announce that the Republican troops have entered Bilbao, the Carlists retreating in great disorder.

MADRID, May 2.—Additional dispatches state that General Concha, who left the seacoast several days ago, with 20,000 men, to attack the Carlists in the rear, gained the heights on the left bank of the river Nervion, above Pobeiria. The Carlist General Andechaqua was killed in the engagements previous to the deliverance of Bilbao by Serrano's troops. A church in San Pedro Abanto was nearly demolished by the fire of the Republicans.

CARLISTS DENY THE RELIEF OF BILBAO—THEIR SIDE OF THE STORY.

LONDON, May 3.—Advices received at the Spanish embassy here confirm the report of the entry of the government troops into Bilbao, but the latest telegrams, received in London from Carlist sources, state that Serrano entered Portugalete Friday afternoon and immediately marched for Bilbao. The Carlists were concentrated between Portugalete and Bilbao, and a desperate battle began at five o'clock Saturday morning, the result of which has not yet been reported. In the meantime the Carlist siege batteries redoubled their fire on Bilbao. A dispatch from Bayonne says the Carlists deny the truth of the Madrid report that the Republican troops have entered Bilbao, and claim that the Carlist army still occupies formidable positions at Barmeadio, Scarron and Castrasonsa, and are disputing the advance of Marshal Serrano.

THE OCCUPATION FULLY CONFIRMED.

LONDON, May 3.—A special dispatch from Santander to the *Times* says: A deputation of volunteers from Bilbao visited General Manuel de la Concha, who has been operating in the rear of the insurgents, and informed him that the Carlists had retired. Concha immediately communicated the intelligence to Marshal Serrano and the latter replied by telegraph, granting to Concha the honor of first entering Bilbao. A decree has been issued in Madrid calling for levy of all persons liable to military duty over nineteen years of age.

England.

THE NEW ATLANTIC CABLE.

Herald Cable Special.]

LONDON, May 2.—A large crowd of persons visited the steamer Farraday, off Woolwich, to-day. The Farraday is taking on board the new direct Atlantic cable, 2,400 miles of which are now ready. The government is to express itself in a very much gratified at the evidence of friendly feeling and hospitality manifested by the populace. The delegation visited the house in which Gen. Washington lived, and in which the General had his last interview with his mother prior to setting out to assume command of the patriot armies of the Revolution. Thereafter they visited the grave a short distance outside the city.

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The date for the Brown-Scharff scull race, at Springfield, has been fixed for July 8th. A letter from Fulton says he does not desire to race with Brown at present.

All the Roman Catholic Archbishops of the United States meet in Cincinnati this week to consider the advisability of increasing the number of Archbishops.

The Cobden Club, London, has passed a resolution of profound respect at the death of Charles Sumner, a correspondent of Mr. Cobden and an honorary member of the club.

The valuable horses Hambletonian, valued at $10,000, and Climax and Hiram, valued respectively at $4,000 and $2,000, were burned to death, Friday evening, in the stables of the Evergreen Trotting Park, at Plainville, Mass.

The Board of Aldermen of Memphis has refused to concur in a resolution passed by the Common Council to appropriate ten thousand dollars to the sufferers by the Mississippi overflow. The *Appeal* says: "Anything more discreditable to us, anything so little and contemptible, has never yet blurred and blotted the official record of our city."

At the meeting of the Crawford Democratic Committee on the 28th, Pearson Church was elected Senatorial delegate, and W. Plummer, J. N. McCloskey, Thos. Nash and W. W. Gelvin Representative delegates to the State Convention. They were instructed to support Judge Trunkey for Supreme Judge, and to present the name of Thomas N. Brooks as a candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs. The County Convention was called for the 18th of August, the primaries to be held on the 15th of the same month.

OBITUARY.

David H. Veech, Esq.

This gentleman died, suddenly, at the Monongahela House, Saturday afternoon. He was the junior member of the well-known law firm of James Veech & Son, and occupied a prominent and honorable position at the Pittsburgh bar. He was a native of Uniontown, Fayette county, and received his legal training principally under the direction of his distinguished father, Judge James Veech, with whom he has been associated in practice for several years past. He was admitted to the bar at Uniontown, but has resided here for a considerable time. He was in the prime of life, being about thirty-seven years of age, and had been in the enjoyment of usually good health. He was quite well up till Tuesday last, when, having visited Connellsville without an overcoat, he took a chill, and was unwell when he returned home Thursday. He was confined to bed up until Saturday, but at noon, when his wife left him to go to dinner, he seemed quite easy and convalescing. In a short time word was conveyed to her that he was dying, and she hastened to his bedside. He expired in a few minutes, his disease being apoplexy. He was very highly esteemed, and leaves a wide circle of friends to mourn his demise. He had made the Monongahela House his home for some time past. He leaves a wife and two children, who have the sympathy of many friends in their sad bereavement.

John G. Brown.

Mr. John G. Brown, a former well known citizen of this county, died at his residence near Charlotte Court House, Virginia, on Friday last of consumption. He entered the service as a private, in the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, under Col. Gearry, and lost an arm in battle. After his return home, he was attached to the Provost Marshal's office, under Col. J. Heron Foster, where he remained for some time. In 1866 he was elected Clerk of the Courts of this county, and served creditably for three years—the office netting him a handsome revenue. He was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated for the nomination by Col. Joe Browne. Having considerable means, and being possessed of a taste for farming, he visited Virginia for the purpose of hunting out a location, and purchased a large tract of land, where he subsequently settled with his family. He was unable to keep out of politics, and had not been long in his new home until he was chosen to the Legislature, where he served in the lower house for one of two years. He had great faith in the future of the "Old Dominion," and was well satisfied with his purchases. He was popular with the blacks, and by paying them promptly and dealing justly with them, secured the best hands and found no difficulty in carrying on his farming operations. He was an honest, upright gentleman, diligent in business, and generous and obliging to all. His death will cause profound regret to many friends in this community. His remains will be interred near this city.

Mary C. Davitt.

Mrs. Mary C., wife of our well-known fellow citizen, Mr. John C. Davitt, and mother of Mr. J. W. Davitt, Cashier of the Central Bank, died on Saturday, at the family residence, No. 92 Wylie avenue. The deceased was a most estimable woman, greatly beloved by her friends and one whom even the casual observer in all who came within the sphere of her influence. Her remains will be interred this afternoon at two o'clock.

CITY FINANCES.

Controller's Report for April.

The following is the statement of the city finances for the month of April, for which we are indebted to Mr. Livsy, Assistant City Controller:

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
Diamond Market	$ 1,146 25	Interest	$ 25,431 95
Fifth Ward Market	12 75	Salaries	1,225 00
Fifth Avenue Market	15 20	Printing	275 00
South Side Market	190 00	Fire department	19,776 42
Street Engineering		Police	16,000 00
City	1,353 50	Water works	2,388 68
Weighing Scales	264 27	Diamond Market	697 50
Monongahela wharf	600 00	Fifth Ward Market	25 00
Allegheny wharf	280 00	Fifth Avenue Market	86 75
Interest—Bank balance	2,662 87	South Side Market	150 33
Building inspection	140 00	Monongahela wharf	28 00
Weighing scale—private	4 00	Allegheny wharf	280 00
City tax, 1873	2,790 43	South side wharf	104 33
City tax, 1874	226 75	Allegheny wharf	252 00
City sports special tax, 1873	130 00	East End Gas Co.	4,838 00
Delinquent tax, 1873	1,124 66	City property	730 75
Water rents, 1873	1,000 00	South and West Side Gas Co.	3,045 50
Streets, grading and paving	7,140 18	Finance	3,000 00
Bonds over extension loan	190,267 00	Roads	3,573 74
Water works	199 25	Surveys	1,256 18
Water rents, 1874	117 48	Water extension	22,767 50
Mayor	1	Water bonds, interest	22,067 50
Hon. J. Blackmore	2,100 00	Sinth Side Improvements	30,924 42
Allegheny new buildings	484 70	Equalization	1,500 00
Allegheny—fines	1	Bonds retired	3,093 41
Washington's grave yard	1	Board of Health	1,500 00
Borough South Pittsburgh	1,483 07	Water Bonds—interest	100 00
Street and sewer improvement fund under 50 ord.	27,504 29	Redemption	1,000 00
Streets, grading and paving South Side	129 23	Sinking Fund	5,400 00
Streets, Improvement under Penn avenue ext.	102 67	Salt tax—indebtedness	10,803 02
Borough East Birmingham	87 87		$870,178 99
Borough St. Clair	14 00		
Borough Mt. Washington	177 67		
	$297,339 73		
Balance in Treasury April 1			$439,394 12
Receipts for April			297,339 73
Total			$737,033 87
Disbursements in April			870,178 99
Balance in treasury May 1			$65,487 26
Deposited in city depositories			198,487 26

The Tax on Corporations.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In your issue of April 20th you gave what purported to be the "Corporation Tax" bill adopted by the Legislature and approved by the Governor for the "Taxation of Corporations."

In your copy you have two sections 7, the second of which, laying a tax on tonnage of railroad, canal and other transporting companies, was, on second reading in the Senate, stricken out, and the first section 7 was inserted, which relieves the transporting companies of all the tax imposed by the original section 7, and lays the enormous tax on coal mining corporations of *eight (8) per cent.* on their profits, in addition to the five per cent. on dividends imposed by section 5 as a tax on capital stock.

The amended bill passed the Senate on the 23d inst., the House concurred on same date, and it was signed by the Governor and became a law before the parties interested here had time to hear of it and take any action.

The following memorial was prepared to be forwarded to the Governor on the 27th inst., and would have been numerously signed had it not been discovered that the bill had already been approved. Now, it is late, but I send it as part of this communication will show the effect of the law on COAL CORPORATIONS.

THE MEMORIAL.

PITTSBURGH, April 17, 1874.

Hon. J. F. Hartranft, Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa:

SIR: The undersigned memorialists representing corporations engaged in mining bituminous coal in Allegheny county, Pa., respectfully protest against the unjust and unconstitutional taxation imposed upon their corporations by section 7 of "An Act for the Taxation of Corporations" which we are informed has passed both houses of the Legislature, on April 23d inst., and we hereby request that said bill be returned without your approval, for the following reasons, to-w

The Commercial.

MONDAY, MAY 4, 1874.

GOVERNOR WASHBURN, the new Senator from Massachusetts, having taken his seat in the United States Senate, the whole number of Senators on the floor is now seventy-three, the only vacancy being one from Louisiana.

SHOULD there be any more domestic violence down in Arkansas, it might not be amiss for President GRANT to assume the *role* of the "Arkansas Traveler," and play the second part of the tune commenced by BROOKS and BAXTER.

ACCORDING to the London *Times*, "an Englishman finds himself more at home in Virginia than almost anywhere else on the American continent." This is because that State is one of the most anti-American to be found in the entire Union.

THE St. Louis papers are agitating with might and main the starting of a line of steamers to run between that city and Brazil. It is somewhat doubtful, however, whether the vessels will agitate the intervening waters, for a long period to come.

THE Louisville *Ledger* is pained to think that the COMMERCIAL should exhibit so many evidences of indefatigable industry in hunting up paragraphs damaging to the good name of Kentucky. We do not "hunt them;" they obtrude themselves upon us. "A city that is set on a hill cannot be hid."

THE English government is losing about five thousand dollars a week by its administration of the telegraph department. And yet some of our "economic statesmen" insist that our own government should take the direction of the telegraph into its hands. To do so would be a blunder of the first magnitude.

THE Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 30th of this month. The stock is now selling at 50¾, dividend off. The reports submitted to the Directors on the first instant, show the road to be in a remarkably prosperous condition.

FROM a comparison which it institutes between itself and the London *Times*, as respects size, quantity of advertising matter, and other particulars, the New York *Herald* concludes that it "strikingly resembles" the great English thunderer—in other words, that the two papers are in the same boat. Possibly. But they do not by any means row with the same skulls.

"NESMITH, of Oregon, gave the mule a very clear and unique status when he alluded to it as 'one of those useful animals that has no pride of ancestry and no hope of posterity.'"—*Springfield Republican.*

NESMITH simply borrowed the expression, and forgot to give credit for it. It was first employed by General CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, in the earlier years of the war.

RUSSIA is to hold an industrial exhibition of textile plants and manufactures at St. Petersburg on the thirteenth of next month, in which all the world is invited to take part. American cotton gins, apparatus for breaking flax, and similar machinery of all kinds, are requested for exhibition. The latest date for the acceptance of articles for exhibition is the 27th of the present month.

"CAN any one name an instance when the Republican party has hesitated to do justice for fear of hurting the party? asks the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL. Yes, when it refused to have anything to do with Andy Johnson, and forced the Democracy to take him and keep him in spite of themselves."—*St. Louis Dispatch.*

The point is well taken. By turning his Presidency over to the Democracy, the Republican party simply gave the devil his due.

SPEAKING of the business outlook, the New York *Bulletin*, one of the most careful and observant journals of its class, is of opinion that, contemplated from almost any point of view, the country is in many respects more prosperous and healthier than it was at the beginning of May, twelve months ago, although on the then delusive surface of things, the prospect may have presented a fairer face than it does at present.

SAYS the Springfield *Republican*: "One of the innocent illusions of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL is, that a 'quadrilateral' has five sides." Can't you discern the reason of this? We had been speaking of the famous journalistic "quadrilateral." In addition to the four sides observed and comprehended of all, it has a fifth side which is not intended to be seen or understood—at present. The *Republican* knows the meaning of the term "esoteric," does it not?

THE deeper one gets into the facts connected with the Freedmen's bank at Washington, the worse the case looks. The government is, of course, in no way responsible for the result, but it is a cruel shame that the white friends of the colored people should have treated them in such a heartless manner. To take the hard earnings of this class, unsafely deposited in sums of less than one hundred dollars, and bank them recklessly on worthless securities, or on poor security, is simply a crime, and there is no use in trying to gloss it over with any euphemistic phrases.

THERE is a limit for patent monopolies, even; and twenty-one years is a long lease for sewing machine monopolies. There is, however, not a little danger that the proprietors of these patents, who are now clamoring for a further extension, with poor prospects from the Committee on Patents, may manage to steal it by introducing, through the agency of some facile member, a proposition for the relief of some imaginary person, and tacking on a proviso that nothing shall prevent such a patent, designating it by number and not by name, from being extended. Watch it.

THE *Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association* publishes a table showing the exact condition of the furnaces of this State, as returned to that paper, up to the first of May, from which it appears that the entire number of furnaces in the State is two hundred and sixty-four, of which one hundred and sixty-four are in blast and one hundred out of blast; but it is said to be the opinion of many experienced iron-masters and dealers in iron, that there are still too many furnaces in operation. The expectations which were entertained that the month of April would witness the infusion of new life into the iron trade of the country, have not been realized.

CHICAGO is just now agitated from center to circumference over its numerous cases of religious "heresy," and all the papers are full of discussions, *pro* and *con*, concerning them. "SANDY," said one Scotchman to another, "what does 'metaphysics' mean?" SANDY, scratching his head, said: "Metaphysics? I'm no' just sure that I can tell ye rightly; but I can tell ye what I think it means, and it is this: If ye hear ae man talking to anither, ain the man that he is talking to does not understand what he means, and the man that is talking does not know what he means himsel', I think that's what they ca' 'metaphysics.'" In Chicago they call it religion.

WORDSWORTH, the great poet of contemplation, who did a great, and high, and noble work in raising that clear, calm voice of his to call men back to purer manners and to simpler laws; who, through obloquy, through long years, through contempt, still persevered in his serene, consistent course—high priest of Nature and prophet of the future—and the effect of whose poems to-day largely tinges the color of the world's thought and purpose—is now spoken of by the New York *Times* as WOODWORTH, in some references to his house at Kydal Mount, which is every year becoming more and more an object of reverent attraction to thousands of travelers, like SHAKESPEARE'S birthplace by the AVON. And the *Times* is edited by an Englishman!

THE total value of dry goods imported into New York during the month of April amounted to $8,505,351. As compared with corresponding periods in former years, there is a decline of $94,480 in comparison with April, 1873; of $2,726,356 as compared with 1872, and of $2,257,108 in 1871. The total importations of dry goods during the first four months of the present year amounted to $43,421,942, against $53,193,501 in the corresponding period last year; $63,-110,203 in 1872, and $53,255,385 in 1871. The New York papers state that the consignment to this country of surplus, and frequently of undesirable goods, by English and Continental manufacturers, has almost entirely ceased, and that the importing trade is now in the hands of responsible parties, who understand our market and its wants. As a whole, the foreign trade may be regarded as fully recovered from the effects of the panic.

AMNESTY FOR MUNICIPAL IRREGULARITIES.

The following short but dangerous and seemingly iniquitous bill is now pending at Harrisburg, in the House of Representatives:

"That any municipal assessments heretofore made for grading, paving or otherwise improving any street, alley or highway, within the limits of any municipal corporation within this Commonwealth, shall not be invalid on account of any irregularities in the proceedings of the municipal authorities in relation thereto, or any want of power to make the same, but the same may be collected as though the same were regular and in accordance with proper authority."

"Irregularities" means illegalities; and the bill is simply an amnesty bill for municipal offenses against the law. Now, why should municipalities be permitted to violate the law any more than individuals? The citizen who commits an "irregularity" has to bear the consequences; and municipalities have no right to claim exemption from the legal penalties of their illegal actions. If amnesty for irregularities, is the word, let it extend to *all* irregularities, whether individual or corporate, and not be confined to one class of corporations.

There is another consideration. Who, in the event of the passage of this bill, is to indemnify those who have suffered injury from the irregularities thus condoned? There is no provision in it for their protection; and it is fair to infer that much personal wrong has been done by the illegal acts of municipalities. Surely, the individual property holder is as worthy of being protected as the municipal corporation that may have oppressed him; and any act that relieves the corporation from its responsibility to such parties is manifestly wrong.

We trust the Legislature will not pass an act so sweeping in its nature without fully considering its effects. The rights of the people are of more importance than the wishes of municipalities.

SEVERAL years ago, there was talk of annexing the Feejee Islands to Great Britain, and the project has never since been allowed completely to rest. Though the group consists of 154 islands, of which 65 are inhabited, there is, we suppose, no reason why the other maritime powers should take alarm at the proposed enlargement of the British dominions. Whatever may have been the original impulse towards annexation, the movement is at present urged chiefly in the islands, while the English ministry gently resists, deliberating whether it is better policy to accept or reject the offer of His Majesty, King CACABAN. Like some other and greater powers, His Majesty is terribly embarrassed for want of funds. In fact, the financial condition of the islands is nearly as bad as possible, the expenses of the last two years running up to £124,000, while the receipts have amounted to no more than £62,000, the interest on loans unpaid. A few readers may need to be reminded that a constitutional government capable of negotiating loans in the markets of Europe has been neither established nor controlled by the the cannibals described in the entertaining pages of HERMAN MELVILLE. Foreign adventurers, chiefly Englishmen, organized the Feejee government under the highest chief, their object being to enrich themselves by traffic and agriculture. Missionaries, however, are said to have made considerable impression upon the natives of some of the islands, and civilization has taken root to a certain extent among them. It is the missionaries and their supporters in Britain who present the strongest arguments in favor of annexation. These arguments may be summed up in the statement that at present the Feejee archipelago is the base of operations from which the South Pacific slave trade is carried on, and this revolting traffic would be soonest and most effectually stopped by annexation. Ever since the atrocities of the trade were fully exposed in connection with the death of Bishop PATTISON, the entire religious influence of England has been directed towards its suppression, and that influence is probably exerted in support of King CACABAN'S petition. The advantages of the Feejee islands as a naval station are not forgotten, officers of the navy testifying that there is no safer or better anchorage for ships between America and Australia. But, though such a resting place might under certain circumstances be found convenient, a naval station is not really much needed in those latitudes, and there is little doubt that annexation would be a source of expense to the imperial treasury. Hence, if the DISRAELI government should incorporate the islands with the empire, the fact would be another example of English money expended in the interest of humanity.

FRENCH sympathizers with the Commune in San Francisco have made preparations duly to honor ROCHEFORT and his companions on their arrival in the United States. They are expected to touch land first at Frisco. The meeting of sympathizers was not harmonious but stormy, the point of difference being the kind of "manifestation" with which the convicts should be received. After hours of violent debate, it was agreed to appoint a committee of five to visit the "illustrious voyagers" on board the steamer, and escort them to the hotel. Others were in favor of the entire society marching to the shore in procession with the *drapeau rouge* in front, but the majority adopted the less demonstrative mode. The *Courrier de San Francisco* regrets these things, as "it is painful to see Frenchmen exhibit themselves in a ridiculous display, to use no harsher expression." "We know not," adds the *Courrier*, "whether they hope thus to persuade the Americans that M. ROCHEFORT is a great man; but if that is their object, they strangely deceive themselves. ROCHEFORT was judged long ago, and not less severely than in France, by the press of this country, and Americans, even the most indulgent of them, have too much good sense to perceive in the too celebrated author of the *Lanterne* anything else than an eccentric litterateur become, by reason of his excessive vanity, a political marplot of the most dangerous description."

We fear, however, that the *Courrier*, while not over-estimating the good sense, over-estimates the knowledge of a considerable number of our compatriots. Too many of them know ROCHEFORT only as a writer of pungent paragraphs, which made him excessively disagreeable to the Emperor and Empress of France. They never read the articles, and therefore do not know that many of them proved their author to be thoroughly contemptible in character, according to the Anglo-Saxon standard of personal and literary decency. As to his proceedings during the rule of the Commune, as they were exposed at his trial, it is enough to say that they were beautifully consistent. With whatever indulgence a respectable Frenchman, inflamed by the passions of the cause and the time, might regard them, they were such as no disinterested Englishman or American could honor and good feeling could think of without disgust and indignation. Hence, if mere wit, if talents irrespective of character and misapplication, are entitled to honor at the hands of foreigners, ROCHEFORT may have some claim to American homage.

A FRENCH phrenologist professes to have examined BISMARCK'S cranium, and reports the result. According to this authority, the dominant character of the Chancellor's skull is its perfect, absolute rotundity. It is as round almost as a cannon ball, without the least cavity or projection. Such a conformation indicates, it seems, what English people call a well-regulated or well balanced mind and character, equal proportions of all the faculties, no one predominating over others. The phrenologist thought he perceived a slight protuberance where Dr. GALL places the bump of temerity, but as no depression was perceptible in the seat of prudence, he concluded that if the Prince is often tempted to engage in rash enterprises, he is controlled by the other faculty. In rotundity of skull and consequent perfect equilibrium of powers, BISMARCK, according to the phrenologist, resembles those celebrated personages NAPOLEON I. and JACK SHEPPARD. TALLEYRAND, we are told, would have been equally favored in cranial rotundity but for the excessive development of the parts in which GALL locates the organs of wit and combativeness. Though modified, these powers were not dominated in TALLEYRAND by the faculties of circumspection and secretiveness; hence, in spite of his prudence and reserve, those biting sarcasms so terrible to his enemies. Our phrenological investigator evidently longs, not as a Frenchman but as a savant, for an opportunity of extending his examination of the great Chancellor's cranium farther towards the interior than is at present possible.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Commercial travelers are everywhere complaining of the want of life in the spring trade.

Who called out "last ditch" first, is now the leading question at issue among the ex-rebel leaders.

Five historians of the Ashantee campaign have already taken the field. That's worse than the war itself.

Spurgeon is called "the great Baptist star" because he belongs to the constellation of the Great Dipper.

Late essays about the devil have awakened considerable controversy concerning the origin of the Democratic party.

Ups and downs. A Philadelphia broker, worth at one time a quarter of a million of dollars, is now peddling books for a livelihood!

The story that Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe proposed to do no more writing for several years, is denied by the *Christian Union*.

The various transatlantic steamship lines have just entered upon a sharp competition for freight and passengers this season.

"Will you walk into my parlor?" The Bourbon press is beginning to pat the "clear-headed farmers" on the back, O so lovingly!

The Norwegians of the country have made very general arrangements to celebrate the 17th of May, which is their Fourth of July.

Evidences of approaching summer—young men loitering in front of gateways and lingering on door-steps with young ladies at night.

The lumber dealers in Western Canada have an unusually small stock on hand this year, and a large demand is expected from this country.

Democratic papers talk as glibly about the breaking up of the Republican party on the currency question as if the Democracy were a unit upon it.

The to-day of the world is a big improvement on its yesterday, and he who goes around sighing for the good old times is a young greenhorn or an old ass.

Wm. M. Evarts, the eminent lawyer, has been elected an honorary member of the New York Produce Exchange. This is so beautiful and appropriate!

A hint for us. In England, a man who spent all his money in a dram shop, leaving his wife to starve to death, has just been convicted of manslaughter.

The question of repudiating the State debt threatens to be a prominent issue in the next canvass in Arkansas. The idea is said to be growing in popularity.

Tolerance? The *Catholic Review* informs Mayor Kelley of Richmond that, if he persists in his friendship to the common school system, no bishop will give him absolution.

One Webb, of London, offers to put the whole of the Bible, 3,566,480 letters, on a surface of one-eighth of a square inch. What an intricate web-work of letters that will be.

Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, refuses to sign the temperance pledge, on the ground that he lives out in the country several miles and passes no saloons on the way.

The Chicago *Times* is athirst for the substitution of women for men at the railroad ticket offices, on the ground that more attention and politeness would be shown to the traveler.

From the first of this month the employees of the Camden and Amboy Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad will be paid the same wages as before the reduction which followed the panic.

St. Louis papers record the death of a young child, "who ate some concentrated lye." It was very culpable in the child's mother to leave the city journals around in so careless a manner.

The United States District Court at Chicago decides that property of a bankrupt turned over to his wife and daughter in payment for their services in his store can be held by them against the assignee.

The Judge of the Superior Court of St. Louis positively forbids his jurymen from entering a saloon while on duty, and punishes any one who so offends for contempt of court. He knows the St. Louis weakness.

Improvement. Our exports for the six months ending December 31, 1873, exceeded the imports by over $15,000,000, while for the corresponding period of 1872 the imports exceeded the exports by over $42,000,000.

It is greatly feared that in consequence of the heavy rains and inundations, the coming season will be a very sickly one throughout the entire South, and that the dreaded Yellow Jack will be on the rampage again.

There has been an extraordinary falling off in emigration from Liverpool this year. In March, 1873, the number of persons who sailed from the Mersey was 13,-111, while in the corresponding month this year it was only 6,068.

Europeans are now convinced that American cast iron is the strongest in the world. It is twenty-five per cent. stronger than the German, and fifteen per cent. better than English. Hence there is a good market for American inventions.

Free Banking.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Now, that the policy of the government looks toward adopting a free banking system, the important question occurs, how this can be accomplished, so as to give us a sound national currency, and an easy way to a specie basis. Will you allow me space in your paper for a few ideas on the subject?

How can banking be made free?

Certainly, it would not be wise, for that purpose merely to increase the circulation, *ad libitum*, under the present system, by issuing bank notes to everybody who would deposit bonds.

This would flood the country with an irredeemable paper currency. Whenever you attempted to return to specie payments, the banks, or John Does & Co., to whom the notes would be issued, would fail to redeem. The consequence would be that the government bonds pledged, would have to be sold. This would throw so many bonds on the market that there would be a fearful depreciation in the bonds, if not in the money, and thus the credit of the government would be impaired.

This, it is true, might be avoided by requiring that the parties to whom the notes should be issued by the government, should lose the interest on the bonds deposited. But this would be requiring the payment of a rate of interest equal to five per cent. in gold to the government for the loan of the notes. This rate would be so high as to defeat the measure, as under it there would not be a sufficiency of currency.

On the other hand, a low fixed rate of interest for the notes issued, to be paid to the government, would, at times, furnish more currency than necessary.

Then, if you limit the amount of such currency, you cannot make it *free* banking, because some applicants will be favored to the exclusion of others equally deserving.

How, then, shall we have free banking *free* and also beneficial to the government and the people?

I answer, by issuing the currency to the parties who will pay the government the most interest for it.

As fast as you withdraw the legal tenders, advertise the notes to be issued to the parties willing to pay the most interest.

Thus, say monthly, withdraw ten million of legal tenders, and advertise. The issuing of ten millions of new notes in sums of not less than ten thousand dollars, for five years, to the parties proposing to pay the government the most interest, and depositing an equal amount of government bonds as security for redemption.

The effect of this would be to make the money market easy. The government would get a good interest, and the rate of interest would be no some gauges as to the wants of the market.

These new notes would have to be like the legal tender, making the government directly responsible, as it could not be expected that private parties, or firms, would return the identical notes in order to lift their bonds. There is no particular sense, at any rate, in that part of the national banking system; nor is there any reason why the government should not be directly responsible for its currency.

The objection that this makes the government bankers, amounts to nothing; as the government now does, and always will do, this kind of banking, to this extent.

Then, under this system, whenever the time comes that the government can resume specie payments, or attempt it, the first step will be to make these notes receivable for *all debts due the government*. This will make the new notes nearly as good as gold, at least to the extent of the customs duties. Then the ability of the government to pay its interest in gold to its bondholders will be the test of its ability to maintain specie payments.

I invite attention to the above before enlarging upon the advantages of the plan. Possibly some of your correspondents, better informed, may present objections which will show it to be impracticable.

It seems to me the advantages of it are considerable in many ways. It would make banking free; give us a good currency; and, by the saving of the interest to the government, pave the way to specie payments.

The borrowers of the money would pay the expenses of the system, and it would insure reasonably cheap money to those in need of it.

FRANKLIN.

FRANKLIN, PA., May 2, 1874.

PERSONAL.

A complete reconciliation has taken place between the Czar and the Grand Duke Alexis, who have been long estranged on account of the latter's marriage beneath his rank.

Mrs. A. L. Cook, a lady of high reputation in New York, proposes to undertake the escort of a party of young ladies to Europe. She does not promise all of them foreign counts, but she will do the best she can.

If our President is not altogether popular, no one has an unkind word for Mrs. Grant. While she is not a pretty nor an accomplished woman, she has rare tact, and by her gentle, inoffensive manners, wins the respect and good will of all classes.

Stanley, the correspondent of the New York *Herald*, is somebody abroad, even if he was considered a nobody at home. The jealousy which belittled him in America finds no existence in England, where the Royal Geographical Society has just honored him with an honorary fellowship.

Governor Ames, of Mississippi, is winning golden opinions. Although a Northerner by birth and education, in a comparatively short space of time he has gained himself an enviable reputation among the Southern people, extending even to the oldest residents, who previously worked their hardest to defeat him in gaining office.

Senator Ferry, of Michigan, not at all afraid of being regarded as Charon, has had Sumner's desk brought to his place and substituted for his own. To suppose that he can fill Mr. Sumner's chair is certainly a measure of decided inflation, which must be quite satisfactory to the most ardent admirers of his expansion supporters.

Bijou, the little daughter of Matilda Heron, is the reigning sensation of the New York stage. She is not parrot-like, but evidently understands what she is saying and doing, so that her performance becomes not the prattling of a precocious child, but the work of a careful and painstaking artist. She has before her a bright and luminous future.

People are not generally aware that Dickens portrayed his own father in the character, Micawber. The great novelist formed the name in this way: Taking the words, "*My father*," he changed the *f* into the third preceding letter *c*; the *t* into the third succeeding letter *w*; the *h* into the third preceding letter *e*, but, as he required a consonant, he took the third preceding, the *e*, that is *b*. The result is the word Mycawber; but as the *y* required disguising, it was changed into *i*, which completely transformed the original name into the immortal Micawber.

The Shelby (Ky.) *Courant* relates how about six months ago an old negro woman of that town was seized with a great longing to be able to read the Scriptures, and communicated to her friends her intention of attending the night school for colored people, with a view of attaining this end. As she was sixty-five years old, and did not know a letter of the alphabet, the idea was regarded as an evidence of approaching imbecility, and she was laughed to scorn by all those who knew her. But this did not deter her from her purpose. She went to school, and now, strange but true, is able to read the Bible with the utmost ease and accuracy. The case is one of the most remarkable on record.

STATE NEWS.

Mrs. John McMahon, of Bloomfield, Blair county, is the happy mother of triplets—two girls and a boy, all alive and doing well.

The survivors of the gallant Eighty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers will hold their second annual reunion at Washington, on the 17th and 18th of September next.

The magnitude of the Pennsylvania Railroad may in some measure be understood, from the fact that it annually moves 6,000,000 of passengers and 10,000,000 tons of freight.

The late freshet in the Delaware river proved unusually disastrous to lumbermen, owing to jams and consequent destruction. Over 900 rafts have gone down to tidewater.

At the late celebration of the battle of Cerro Gordo by the Scott Legion, at Manch Chunk, Asa Packer wore his red velvet vest, the material of which was captured from the Halls of the Montezumas.

The Schuylkill Copper Smelting Works, near Phœnixville, is receiving copper ore from New Mexico, which is said to be very rich in quality, yielding about eighty per cent. of a very fine quality of metal.

A female cat, belonging to Mr. David Auchenbach, at Sheridan, Lebanon county, gave birth, last week, to six kittens, all attached to each other at the stomach by a ligature. This beats the Siamese Twins all to pieces.

On Wednesday morning, 29th inst., at Grant, Indiana county, the snow was twelve inches deep, and the thermometer marked 25°. The storm commenced on Monday night. How's that for "ethereal mildness?"

Charles Larribee is undergoing, at Franklin, his second trial for the murder of a colored man, Lewis Williams, near Oil City, on the 7th of November, 1873. Larribee was convicted of the crime in January, but secured a new trial.

The Waynesburg *Republican* says: We venture the prediction that the potato bugs will do but little damage to the potato crop this year. This is their third year, and they must, according to the history of their ingoing, take up their line of march for other fields.

Charles Eckert, a laborer, had saved nine hundred dollars out of his hard earnings, and kept it in his trunk at the hotel in Allentown. Two nice young men put up at the hotel, and when they left in the morning, Mr. Eckert's nine hundred dollars went with them.

A son of Mr. Adam Young, of Connoquenessing township, Butler county, met death in a singular manner, a few days ago. He attempted to get into a swing put up in the barn for the amusement of the children, missed his hold, the rope coiled around his neck, and he was hung, the neck being broken.

The produce dealers of Philadelphia have held a convention in favor of the organization of the members engaged in the business for mutual protection against irresponsible and dishonest dealers, the establishment of uniform prices, free and prompt interchange of commercial views and exchange of commodities.

Two weeks ago a lad in Sullivan county was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun, and last week his father in getting out of a wagon with the same gun, lost his right hand. As there are several more members of the family, and the gun is still in excellent condition, the editor of the local paper anticipates a good crop of accidents during the next four or five weeks.

David Farner, who has just completed a term in the Western Penitentiary, broke into the house of an aged couple named Patterson, in Johnstown, on Wednesday night, and when interrupted by Patterson, attempted to kill him. Mrs. P. screamed, neighbors came and captured Farner, and lodged him in the lock-up. He is likely to spend another season in Allegheny.

Last week the shipments of lumber from Williamsport, by rail and canal, reached a total of 5,577,046 feet, a falling off, as compared with the previous week, of 681,937 feet. This decline was caused by the stormy weather which prevailed for several days. The shipments for the year, up to the 25th inst., now foot up the enormous total of 80,040,145 feet, an increase over the same period last year of 26,467,205 feet.

A man giving his name as George W. Thompson, and representing himself as a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge of Logansport, Indiana, is "doing" some of the larger towns in this State. He claims assistance from the brotherhood on the ground that he is in want of work and penniless. Pocahontas Lodge, at West Chester, relieved his wants, a few days since, to the extent of $7, and subsequently learned that the fellow is a swindler. He is a young man, stoutly built.

John Hepner, of Reading, a native of Germany, aged fifty-nine years, is the father of forty-one children, all of whom except five are dead. The first wife lived with him eight years, bearing him seventeen children, as follows: Two sets of twins, four triplets and one at single birth. His second wife bore twins five times in succession, triplets once, and a single child, fifteen in all; during nine years of married life. The third and last wife, still living, is the mother of nine children by him.

The total bonded debt of the city of Titusville, with accrued interest, as shown by the Auditor's report, just published, is in round numbers, three hundred and seventy-four thousand dollars. The total floating debt is one hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars. In addition to these sums, bonds to the amount of ninety-nine thousand dollars have been issued under the resolution of Council in January last, but not negotiated. When these bonds are placed, the grand total of bonded and floating debt will be five hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars. The assets of the city are reported at one hundred and eighty-nine thousand dollars.

Mr. Hurst, agent of the National Steamship Line, has attached the Transatlantic Company's steamer St. Laurent, as security for the claim on that company for services rendered by the Greece in bringing the Europe's passengers to New York.

Now that the opposition and rivalry existing between the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads has been counteracted by mutual concessions, and they are all united, the first movement is to put up the rates. They are at it.

Animated Machinery.

Our bodies are like time-pieces. When they run down we must wind them up; otherwise they will stop forever. What key will best perform this work of renovation? Experience has shown that it can be accomplished more rapidly and certainly by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters than by any other article under the sun. That searching yet harmless agent seems to reach every spring, and lever, and wheel, so to speak, of the living machine. The relaxed nerves are braced, the torpid liver is stirred, the weak stomach is strengthened, the disordered bowels are regulated, the lost appetite is restored, the clouded mind is brightened—in short the whole inert system is stimulated into healthy action. New life is put into every failing fibre, and physical regeneration ensues. This is the testimony of thousands. In every city, town and village of the Union living proofs of its efficacy may be found.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. B. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John B. Bailey, Solicitor.

REAL ESTATE SAVINGS BANK,
ESTABLISHED 1862.
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ASSETS NOVEMBER 1, 1873 ..... $821,015 71
SURPLUS FUND 63,368 37
Six per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits,
Payable in May and November.
The charter of this Bank restricts the investment of Deposits to First Liens on Real Estate within the Commonwealth, or in United States and Pennsylvania State Bonds.
President—Isaac Jones.
Vice President—Jas. R. D. Meeds.
Secretary—Geo. H. Holtzman.
Solicitor—E. Bradford Todd.
TRUSTEES:
Isaac Jones, C. C. Hussey,
Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Jas. R. D. Meeds,
Jacob Painter, Jno. P. Henderson,
Harvey Childs, Nicholas Voegtly, Jr.
Wm. K. Nimick.
Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. and Saturday evening, from 6 o'clock to 8. M.

FAMILY MEDICINES.
THE WAY TO MAKE MONEY.
The way to make money is to save it by buying DRUGS, &c., at
HEADQUARTERS.
Those handsome new styles in our line of Puff Boxes and Puffs, Hair Brushes, Colognes, Perfumes and Pomades of every description just received this day.
Farina Cologne in quarts, pints and half pints, the Genuine Farina.
Also, the best assortment of Toilet Soaps, Low's English Brown Windsor, Elder Flower, Honey and Glycerine, Hull's Old Palm Soap, Colgate's Soaps of all kind; Bazin's Wrapped Soaps and Perfumes of every description and the newest styles.
Persons wishing any of the above articles will do well by calling at the Drug and Family Medicine Depot of
JOSEPH BROWNE,
Cor. Penn Ave. and Sixth Street.

BANK STATEMENT.
STATEMENT
OF THE
REAL ESTATE SAVINGS BANK,
MAY 1st, 1874.
ASSETS.
Bonds and Mortgages, being first liens on Real Estate $619,830 34
United States 5-20 Bonds, at cost 82,646 16
Real Estate 13,650 21
Office Furniture 840 76
Cash 84,198 41
Total $801,166 15
LIABILITIES.
Due Depositors $708,589 43
Interest to Depositors, May 1, 1874 ..... 19,122 39—$727,671 82
Balance Contingent Fund 73,494 33
Total $801,166 15
The above is a correct statement.
ISAAC JONES, President.
GEO. H. HOLTZMAN, Secretary.
"The undersigned, Auditing Committee, have examined the Books of the Bank, the Bonds, Mortgages and Securities, and counted the Cash, and find the foregoing Statement correct.
H. HILDS,
JAS. R. D. MEEDS, } Committee.
JNO. P. HENDERSON,

REAL ESTATE SAVINGS BANK.
President—ISAAC JONES.
Vice President—JAS. R. D. MEEDS.
Secretary—GEO. H. HOLTZMAN.
Solicitor—E. BRADFORD TODD.
TRUSTEES.
Wm. K. Nimick, Harvey Childs,
Isaac Jones, Hon. J. K. Moorhead,
John P. Henderson, C. C. Hussey,
Jacob Painter, Nicholas Voegtly, Jr.,
James R. D. Meeds.
INTEREST ALLOWED on Deposits, at SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, payable to Depositors in May and November, which, if not drawn, will be added to the principal and COMPOUNDED.
Open for Deposition from 9 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. daily, and every Saturday evening, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9, and from November 1st to May 1st, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The Charter of this Bank restricts the Investment of Deposits to First Liens on Real Estate within the Commonwealth or in United States and Pennsylvania State Bonds.

CANDIDATES.
FOR CONGRESS—
ALEX. M. WATSON
Will be a candidate for the Congressional Nomination in the next Republican Convention for the Twenty-third District. d*
FOR CONGRESS IN TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.
THOS. M. BAYNE
Will be a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third District, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. d*

DISSOLUTION.
DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the Copartnership existing between R. J. LAW and JOHN MCDOWELL, Commission Merchants, No. 58 South Diamond, Allegheny, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, R. J. LAW withdrawing from the firm. JOHN MCDOWELL is alone authorized to collect all outstanding accounts due to the firm and pay all debts due by them.
R. J. LAW.
JOHN MCDOWELL.
Allegheny City, April 30, 1874.
HAVING SOLD MY INTEREST IN the firm of LAW & MCDOWELL to my partner, JOHN MCDOWELL, I bespeak for him a continuation of all our customers.
R. J. LAW.
NOTICE—I will continue the FLOUR, GRAIN and PRODUCE BUSINESS at the old stand as heretofore, where I will be pleased to see all our old friends.
JOHN MCDOWELL.
NOTICE.
The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and SAMUEL B. FRENCH, in the manufacture of Fire Brick, under the firm of
FRENCH & QUAY,
Having been dissolved by the death of Captain FRENCH, all claims against said firm will be presented, properly authenticated, for settlement; and all persons indebted thereto will make payment to me, at Beaver, Pa.
M. S. QUAY.
JOSEPH R. HARRAH, Attorney.

1874.
SPRING AND SUMMER
SILK, FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
Silk and Cloth Caps,
STRAW GOODS,
Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats,
AT
PALMER'S
Hat House
151 WOOD ST.
ESTABLISHED 1802.
Du Pont's Gunpowder.
Every description of this well known Powder, in Metallic Kegs, for sale to the Trade and Contractors, AT LOWEST PRICES.
Also, all kinds SAFETY FUSE.
D. W. C. BIDWELL & CO.,
143 Water street, corner Cherry alley.
JOS. M. GAZZAM.....ALEX. G. COCHRAN.
GAZZAM & COCHRAN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS
OFFICES:
94 DIAMOND ST., PITTSBURGH
ALEX. McFARLAND,
(Formerly with J. B. McFadden & Co.,)
NOW WITH
Charles Terheyden,
130 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Manufacturer and Dealer in FINE JEWELRY, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, American and Foreign DIAMONDS and PRECIOUS STONES a Specialty.
MWF

DRY GOODS.
A. D. McKEE,
59 Market Street.
New Dress Goods.
Black Silks,
Mohairs,
Alpacas,
Cashmeres,
Velours,
Pongees,
Japanese Cloths.
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
New Dress Goods,
NOW IN STOCK.

NEW STOCK
SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS.
James Caldwell & Co.
Have Just Received a Very Attractive Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which Buyers will find well worth inspection.
BLACK ALPACAS
Mohair Lustres and Brilliantcens,
BLACK WOOL DELAINES,
TAMISE CLOTHS,
HENRIETTA CLOTHS,
ALL-WOOL AND SILK WARP CASHMERES,
BLACK HERNANIS, Pure Silk Warp.
A VERY COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
Fancy Dress Goods,
COMPRISING
ALPACAS, MOHAIRS,
DEBEGES, PONGEES, &c.
BLACK SILKS,
PLAIN SILKS,
STRIPE SILKS and CHECK SILKS
In Great Variety and Very Low Prices.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN
Chintzes, Prints and Percales,
Shawls, Jackets and Polonaises,
Nottingham & Tambourd Lace Curtains
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS AND JEANS.
James Caldwell & Co.,
118 and 120
Federal St., Allegheny.

NEW
Spring Goods
JUST OPENING,
At Very Low Prices.
SPRING PRINTS,
In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.
Spring Chintzes,
In Percales, French Chintzes, Light and Dark Colored, Handsome Styles at Popular Prices.
LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
The Choicest Assortment in this market, at prices from 12 1-2c to 25c per yard, some Really Good Bargains.
MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS
In Mohairs, Alpacas, Japs, Silk Warp Goods, Pure Mohair, DeBege, Empress Cloth, in New Spring Shades, Stripes, Grey Mixtures, Spring Plaids, from 25 to 50 cents, all at Prices Much Lower than they ever were.
New Goods Opening Every Day.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
MERCHANT TAILORS.
GENTLEMEN
WHO BUY FOR CASH,
AND DESIRE
Clothing
Made in a Superior Manner, should try the Tailoring Establishment of
HENRY SMITH & SONS,
98 WYLIE AVE.
C. A. MUHLANBRING,
Draper and Fashionable Tailor,
Has Removed to No. 28 FIFTH AVENUE.
Second Floor, Entrance No. 26.
A very fine stock and elegant assortment of the latest Spring Styles of Goods
Opened this week.
All

A. A. McCARTY,
BROKER,
No. 64 Fourth Avenue.

WANTED,
MORTGAGES
FOR TWO OR THREE YEARS.
MWF

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 2, 1874.

The report of the condition of the banks of New York city, as appear by theirstatement to the Clearing House Association, received by wire to-day were as follows:

Loans, decrease	$1,849,300
Specie, increase	1,300,200
Legal tenders, increase	1,093,400
Deposits, decrease	35,200
Circulation, decrease	12,000
Reserve, increase	2,420,900

The statement is remarkable from the larger increase in the legal tenders and specie, there being little change in the deposits or circulation; the increase, therefore, must have come from a reduction of money loaned as is indicated by the report.

The state of monetary affairs in New York as thus epitomized by the bank reports indicates an unhealthy abundance of money, and it is but fair to suppose that this report reflects, with more or less intenseness, the condition of the whole country. The bulk of the loanable money of the country seems to be accumulated in the banks, with no legitimate demand for its use.

—We have a full report of the case of Espy, Heidelbach & Co., against the First National bank of Cincinnati, O., and the opinion of the United States Supreme Court concerning the liability on raised checks. The opinion is printed in the Chicago *Legal News*. The facts of the particular case decided, were as follows:

Stall & Meyer, customers and depositors with the First National bank of Cincinnati, made their check on that bank for the sum of $25 50, payable to the order of Mrs. E. Hart, and delivered it to a stranger to all the parties to the transaction, out of which this controversy arose. This man erased the name of the payee and the amount for which it was given, and inserted the name of Espy, Heidelbach & Co., bankers and brokers, and the sum of $2,920, and passed it to Espy, Heidelbach & Co., in payment of bonds and gold which he proceeded from them. The check was paid by the bank though the clearing house, and the next day the fraud was discovered, and Espy, etc., make a demand on Espy, Heidelbach & Co., for the amount as paid through a mistake.

The man who perpetrated the fraud, having ascertained from Espy, Heidelbach & Co., the price of the bonds and gold which he proposed to buy of them, told them that he had dealings with Stall & Meyer and would get their check for that amount, and after an absence of two or three hours returned with the check in question. Not wishing to take it from this stranger without further information, they sent Mr. Saarenberger, one of their clerks, to the bank with instructions to ascertain if the check was good, and to say that it was presented by a stranger. Snarenberger presented it to Mr. Sanford, the proper officer of the bank, who, after examining the check and the state of Stall & Meyer's account, said "it is good," or "it is all right." "send it through the clearing house."

Snarenberger testified that he told Sanford that the check was presented by a person who a stranger, which Sanford denied; and Sanford said that he told Snarenberger that if the check was offered by a stranger he would advise them to have nothing to do with him; that he would be careful and not pay so large a check to a stranger, no matter how good looking he was.

On the return of Snarenberger, Espy, Heidelbach & Co. delivered the bonds and gold to the stranger, and received the check in payment, and in the language of the counsel, the stranger went his way and was heard of no more. Espy, Heidelbach & Co. indorsed the check and it was paid through the clearing house.

In a suit brought by the bank to recover the money, it obtained a verdict and judgment, which the Supreme Court was asked to reverse, but the judgment was affirmed. This is one of the most interesting cases in bankers that has been decided, and we briefly epitomize the opinion of the court.

The Supreme Court now seems to hold that where money is paid on a raised check *by mistake*, neither party being at fault, the general result is, that it may be recovered back as paid without consideration; but if either party has been guilty of negligence or carelessness by which the other has been injured, the negligent party must bear the loss; that where a party to whom such a check is offered pays it to the bank, on which it is drawn, for information, the law presumes that the bank has knowledge of the drawer's signature and of the state of his account, and it is responsible for what may be replied on these points: that unless there is something in the terms in which information is asked, that points the attention of the bank officer beyond these two matters, his response that the check is good will be limited to them, and will not extend to the *genuineness of the filling in* of the check as to payee or amount, that where a check is certified for the purpose (known to the bank) of giving it credit for negotiation or circulation, to be used as money, and it is so passed into the hands of third persons, the bank would be bound —though the case might be otherwise when it was only certified to give the party presenting it assurance that it was good for his own satisfaction in taking it. A verbal reply that a check is good, given for the information of the party about to receive it, extends only to matters of which the bank had knowledge, or is presumed to have by the law, unless he is told that more extended information is expected or asked for as to the validity of the check.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

May 2, 1874.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	113¾	113	113	112⅝	113
U. S. 6's, 1881	119¾		119⅝		
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	121¾		121⅝		
5-20's, 1862	117¼		117⅛		
5-20's, 1864	117¼		117		
5-20's, 1865	118⅝		118⅜		
5-20's, 1865, new	119¼		119⅛		
5-20's, 1867	120¼		120⅛		
5-20's, 1868	120¾		120⅝		
10-40's	115¼		115⅛		
6's, coupons	116¼		116⅛		
Currency 6's	118⅛		118		
New 5 per cents					
Western Union Tel	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¼	74¼
Pacific Mail	44¾	44¾	44¾		
Adams Express	98	98	98		
Wells, Fargo & Co	38	38	38		
American Express	63	63	62¾		
United States Express	48	48	48		
New York Central	98¾	98¾	98¾		
Erie	35¾	35	35½		
Michigan Central	78	78	78		
Michigan Southern	77¼	77	76⅞		
Illinois Central	106	106	106		
Cleveland & Pitts'gh	87¾	87¾	87¾		
Chicago & North-W.	47	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Do. preferred	69¾	69¾	69¾		
Rock Island	99¼	99¼	99¼		
St. Paul	37	37	37¼	37	40⅜
Wabash	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Fort Wayne		95	95		95
Ohio & Mississippi	26	26	25¾		
Union Pacific	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜
Chicago & Alton	102		102		102½
Harlem	129	129	129		
C., C. & I. C.			21	21	21
Boston, Hartf'd & Erie					
Tenn. State bonds			53		
Mobile, new			83		
Missouri 6's			94½		

—The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

Pennsylvania Railroad Company	52¾
Pennsylvania scrip	100
Reading	56¾
United Companies of New Jersey	122¾
Oil Creek	50
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-3/10's	93¾
Central Transportation Company	13¾
Empire Transportation Company	53

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 2, 1874.

The transactions in the general wholesale market to-day were light, as is usually the case on Saturday. There was little change to report in the state of trade. The upward movements in such leading articles of produce as corn, potatoes, and flour, were well sustained although prices were no higher. Potatoes were quoted by some of our leading commission houses on Saturday at $1 50 per bushel in a jobbing way. Corn is still so excited that it is difficult to give accurate quotations, there being a difference of five cents between the extremes of various transactions. Flour is steady, the advance on spring wheat flour being very generally sustained without any difficulty. The grocery market is very firm, and fully up to quotations, with a slight upward tendency. In the rest of the market, prices are steady without quotable change.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail and river since our last:

Flour, bbls	1,357	Cheese, bxs	20
Apples, bbls	117	Corn, sks	599
Wheat, sks	1,230	Oats, sks	127
Oats, sks	1,104	Butter, pkgs	31
Bacon, pcs	223	Bacon, tcs	21
Potatoes, bushels	540		

The following table shows the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1874:

Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.	Grass seed, lbs.	Flax seed, bush.	Peas, bush.	Potatoes, bush.	Hay, tons.	Coal, tons.	Lumber, m. ft.	Shingles, m.	Salt, bbls.	Wool, lbs.	Pig iron, tons.	Bacon, lbs.	Lard, lbs.	Live hogs, No.	Dressed hogs, lbs.	Beef cattle, No.	Sheep, No.	Calves, No.	Horses, No.	Hides, lbs.	Tallow, lbs.	Whisky, bbls.	Feathers, lbs.	Cheese, lbs.	Butter, lbs.	Eggs, doz.	Dried fruit, lbs.	Highwines, bbls.
1,550	105	374	170	665	300	120	4,857	31	1,200	1,445	
2,641	174	250	127	720	440	120	1,903	21	1,250	2,660	
1,137	146	50	200	1,850	670	182	1,154	28	225	1,027	
1,215	18	20	980	1,200	40	100	1,000	15		870	
1,844	17		300	1,250		191	102	26		1,457	
1,500			345				1,000	30		1,500	
9,916	574	860	2,920	5,325	1,200	743	11,216	171	2,673	8,871	

Bacon, 979 tcs.

The following quotations are prices at wholesale, unless otherwise specified. On small orders an advance is charged:

APPLES—We quote $5 @$6 00 for choice; common handed at $2 50@$3 50.

ASHES—Light trade and no demand. Soda ashes, refined 4½@5c; soda, common 2½@3c; saleratus, refined 6c; arsenic 5c; potash 8c; pearls 10c.

ALE—X $6 00 @ bbl; Extra English ale, in kilderkins ale $11 00 @ bbl; Bass' English ale, in hogsheads, qr 22 gals, qr 22 @ 23 gals, $42 25@42 75; hhds 45 gals, qr 22 @ 23 gals, $62 50@65 00. In casks, 4 doz bottles, $6 @$6 50. Wm. Younger's India pale ale, in casks of 9 doz bottles, $6 @ $6 50. Robert Younger's sparkling ale, $6 00 @ doz; Guinness' stouts, bottled by A. Burke, $5 00 @ doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale, $2 25 @ doz; Cassell, Imrie & Co's ginger ale, $1 75 @ doz.

APPLE BUTTER—Prime 8c; @ gal; fair to good 6@7c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Market firm and steady; dealers report a large number of orders. Canvassed hams @ lb, 13@c; extra sugar cured, 13c; shoulders, canvassed, @ lb, 9½c; shoulders, extra sugar cured, 9½c; breakfast bacon, canvassed, @ lb, 12½c; breakfast bacon, extra sugar cured, 12c; dried beef, canvassed, 12c; dried beef, extra sugar cured, 10½@11c; clear tongues, do, @ doz, $7 00; bacon shoulders, @ lb, 8½c; rib sides, do, 9½c; clear rib sides, do, 10½c; clear sides, do, 11c; mess pork, @ bbl, $18 50; prime lard, in tierces, @ lb, 11c; refined for summer use, in tierces, @ lb, 11c; 5 bbls, do, 11¾c; buckets, do, 12¼c; in 3 lb caddies, do, 13½c; in 5 caddies, do, 13½c; in 3 lb pails, do, 14¾c; in 5 pails, do, 14½c; in 8 pails, do, 14½c; ham sausage, @ lb, 10c; lard oil, extra winter strained, @ gallon, 85@90c.

BUTTER—There is little change in butter. The receipts for the week were liberal, but not in so large quantity as to weaken the market. Choice Ohio rolls rule at 30@33c @ lb. Prime do, 25@26c. Solid packed butter cannot find purchasers at the same rates.

BRAN—Prime white navy $2 25@2 30 @ bush; fair to good $2 00@2 20.

BROOMS—No. 2, $2 00 @ doz; No. 3, $3 50 @ doz; No. 4, $5 00 @ doz; No. 5, $6 25 @ doz; carpet brooms, $3 00 @ doz; toy brooms and whisks $1 50@2 00. In a jobbing way from store, 25@50c @ doz additional.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Sales at 40c; kegs, 25c, $1 50 per doz; ½ lb cans, $2 00; 1 lb cans $3 50; 5 lb cans $17 00. Cash 5 per cent off.

CARBON OIL—We quote at 12c @ gallon f. o. b. cars at the works. Demand fair to good. Supply ample.

COTTON GOODS—Penn Mill A No. 1, 4-4 sheeting at 11c; Nanatook 10½c; Pittsburgh family 10c; Juniata R, 10c; Penn Mill 2 bus bags 33c; do 2½ 42c; white cotton chain 24c; do colored 28c; cotton batting 16c; cotton twine 31c.

CURRENT BASIS—Hams, smoked, 13c; clear sides 9@9½c; shoulders 7@7½c. Country 10c @ lb.

CRANBERRIES—Choice varieties $17 00@18 00 @ barrel, or $6 00 per crate.

CANNED GOODS—Trade reported fairly active. We quote as follows: 3 lb can tomatoes per doz, $2 25; 2 lb peaches, per doz, $2 50; 2 lb peaches, doz, $2 35; 3 lb pie peaches, @ doz, $2 25; Winslow's corn, @ doz, $2 75; Baltimore corn, @ doz, $2 00; 1 lb Cove oysters $1 25; 2 lb Cove oysters $2 25; medium pickles, @ bbl, $11 00; small pickles, @ half bbl, $6 00; small do, @ bbl, $12 00; Boston mixed pickles, @ bbl, $15 00; Boston mixed pickles, @ half bbl, $8 00.

CHEESE—The cheese market was a little weaker during the past week, and by the close of business on Saturday, prices for new Ohio had declined ½@¾c per cent. The receipts of new Ohio, as will be seen upon reference to our table of imports, are 663 boxes, nearly 100 boxes in excess of the receipt of the previous week, which in its turn was 400 boxes in excess of the two weeks previous thereto. New Ohio is quoted at 15@16c. New York Goshen is still scarce, and prices at 18½@19c. Fancy brands are unchanged.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Quotations are given at $7 20@8 00.

CRACKERS—Lemon biscuit at 11½c; ginger snaps 12½c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9c; butter crackers 9c; water crackers 7½c @ lb.

CANVAS—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 @ bbl; Phœnix hydraulic cement $2 60@2 75 @ bbl; Rosedale cement $3 50@4 00; Youghiogheny $3 50@3 90.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales of choice at 14@15c @ lb; peaches, unpeeled, 10@11c; new do, halves, 15c; blackberries, evaporated, 9c.

DRIED SWEET CORN—Quotations are given at 10@12½c @ lb.

EGGS—Dealers are firm on eggs, some quoting as high as 19c; with 17@18c, as the outside figures. Receipts are free but prices do not come down.

FISH—Sales No. 1 extra mess mackerel, $32 00; No. 1 mess do, $31 00; extra No. 1 shore mackerel $23 00; extra No. 1 bay mackerel $19 00; No. 1 bay mackerel, $17 00; extra No. 2 Buckwheat, $17 00; No. 2 bay mackerel are held at $16 00 @ bbl. No. 3 mackerel are out of market. Georges codfish $6 50@7 00; medium do, $5 50@6 00. Hunters, ½ boxes, 85c, whole boxes $1 70. Lake trout $7 00@7 50; white fish $6 00@6 50; trout $6 00@6 50; pickled herring, scales, 50c @ box; No. 1, 35c @ box.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows; No. 1 @ 70c; No. 2 @ 60c @ lb.

FLOUR—The market is very firm, and business was unusually brisk for Saturday. The advance on spring wheat flour seems fully sustained. It is claimed by some dealers that the advanced price is too low, but there is not much disposition to advance it further. We quote as follows: St. Louis $6 00@6 25 @ bbl; choice winter wheat $6 25@6 50; Minnesota spring wheat $6 25@6 75; Wisconsin $7 00@7 25; red winter wheat $6 00 @ bbl. Rye flour firm at $6 00 @ bbl.

GROCERIES—Were quiet to-day and transactions were light. Prices are still unchanged, with refined sugars very firm. On the other hand, we learn of a decline of prices in New York on Java Young Hyson teas, which, being purely temporary, will probably not affect the prices of teas in this market. Prices are as follows:

Green Coffees—Fancy 28c; choice 27c; prime 26c; good 25c; Java 30c @ lb.

Roasted Coffees—Roasted Rio coffee in papers is now at 20c; loose 20½c. Roasted Java 30@34c @ lb.

Sugars—Refined sugars are very firm with an upward tendency on the granulated change; standard extra C, 9½@10c; Standard B, 9¾@ 10c; powdered, 10½@11c; cut loaf and crushed, 11c; Franklin No. 2, extra, 9@9¼c; American extra C, 8¾c.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 10 @ lb.; Gunpowder 50c@$1 25 @ lb.; Imperial 50c@$1 00 @ lb.; Japan 55c @ 60 @ lb.; Oolong 25@55c @ lb; fancy $1 00 @ lb; couchong 25@35c @ lb.

Molasses—Strictly prime New Orleans 75c; choice 80c; fancy do, 85c; centrifugal drip 70@75c, and little in market.

Syrups—Extra white drips 75c; sugar drips 60c; lower grades 45@50c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9@9½c; Patna 8@8½c; Rangoon 8c.

GRAIN—The grain market was not quite so excited on Saturday, but closed on a very good basis for wheat. The quotable transactions in wheat were not very large, as the greater part of the 30,000 bushels certain reported by the week were consigned direct to millers. Quotations are not changed at $1 05@1 70 @ bush for white, 90@1 05 for amber and $1 00@1 60 for red winter wheat. Corn is still active and the market is so excited that it is impossible to give accurate quotations. Prices range from 88@90c for shelled corn, and in car lots from track there is the same ranging, but the bulk of the receipts are light and the demand is altogether in excess of the supply. Oats are firm at nearly former quotations. The receipts for the past week have been very heavy, reaching over 2,000 bushels, which has had a tendency to check any further advance. Prices are as heretofore, 40@50c for white and 36@40c for mixed. Rye is firm and steady at former quotations, $1 05 @1 10. There is nothing doing in barley and no quotations are purely nominal.

HOPS—Growth of 1870, @ lb, 25@35c; old stock 10@15c. Trifling movement.

HAY—Wharf and track, $18 00@20 00 @ ton; wagon $24 00@25 00.

HOMINY—Cwt 60c @ lb; buckwheat blossom 50c.

HOMINY—Sales at $5 25@5 50 @ bbl.

LARD OIL—No. 1 at 85c @ gall; No. 2, 82@83c.

MALT—The market is tolerably active and there is a fair demand. Quotations are: $2 00@2 20 @ bush.

MAPLE MOLASSES AND SUGAR—Gallon jugs @ $1 20@1 25; sugar, in grain, 13@14c @ lb.

MILL FEED—Bran at 20@21 40; middlings at $1 40@1 50; oil meal at 90@95 00.

ONIONS—Silver skins $6 00@7 00 @ bbl; sets $6 00@6 50 @ bush.

PAPER—Building papers 4@8c @ lb, as to quality; Manilla 7@12c; hardware papers 6@12c; bag manufacturers 4½@5½c; straw paper, straw 3½@4c; strong news 4@6½c; rag news 12½@13c; book papers 15 @18c @ lb.

POULTRY, LIVE—Chickens @ pair 80@90c; turkeys $2 00@4 00; ducks 90c@$1 00; pigeons 50 @60c.

SWEET POTATOES—Yellow $7 50; white $5 20.

POTATOES—The advance on potatoes is apparently fully sustained. Some leading houses quote as high as $1 50 for peachblows from store, but as yet the general market is not quite up to $1 50. Receipts are large, and comparatively large, the week's receipts amounting to nearly six thousand bushels. Quotations are about $1 40@1 45 from store, and $1 30@1 35 on track, for prime peachblows.

POULTRY, DRESSED—Sales made at $6 00 @ gross.

RAGS—Cotton at 3c @ lb and woolen at 5c.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $6 00.

SEEDS—Dover seed are at $6 75@7 00; timothy $3 00@3 25; flaxseed $2 10@2 20. Sales in a small way of orchard grass $1 00@1 50; blue grass $3 50; herd grass $2 00.

SALT—Car lots, @ bbl, $1 60; jobbing lots at $1 80@1 85.

TURNIPS—Sales at $1 25@1 40 @ bbl.

TALLOW—Sales at 6¾@7c @ lb. Demand good and market firm.

WHISKY—We quote at $1 00@1 03 @ gallon.

WOOL—There is little in the market, and the stray clips that find their way in sell as follows: Fleece-washed, 38@39c @ lb; tub washed 32@36c; unwashed 30@36c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 2, 1874.

REMARKS—Saturday is usually a sort of a clearing up or settlement day at the Union stock yards. Eastern buyers have laid in their supplies and sent them forward, and home dealers have closed the week's purchases and adjourned to meet again on Monday at the drove yards in Allegheny City. At this writing (12 M.) not a single buyer was to be seen in the yards, the only signs of life being a small there an unpurchased bullock, heifer or cow. Contrasted with the bustle and activity of regular sale days, the yards this morning presented a deserted appearance.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle for the week ending April 29 footed up 512 cars, or 8,704 head, against 341 cars the week previous. As has been remarked in former letters, the market ruled dull, caused by heavy receipts, which were 81 cars in excess of last week. Holders of stock demanded an advance in prices, which buyers refused to grant, hence a part of the stock was allowed to go through on first hands. Well-informed dealers say that the market on the whole was dull and unsatisfactory to sellers.

Prices—The closing quotations were as follows: Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs, $6 25 to $6 50; choice 1,300 to 1,400 lbs, $5 75 to $6 00; good 1,200 to 1,250 lbs, $5 25 to $5 50; common, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, $4 75 to $5 00.

HOGS.

We stated in our last report that the run of hogs had been heavy, and that 100 cars would be shipped through in first hands. On Thursday and Friday there were plenty of good hogs, but there were few, if any, buyers. The market closed at a decline from 40@55c below that of last week, should the weather continue warm and the run prove heavy during the incoming week, a dull market and still lower figures may be looked for.

Prices—Extra Philadelphia, $6 25; prime do, $6 00 to $6 15; Yorkers, $5 25 to $5 50; Baltimore hogs, $5 75 to $5 90. Receipts of hogs for the week 25,190 head.

SHEEP.

The supply of sheep during the week has been light—quality of wooled stock below the average. The most of the offerings were clipped. Owing to the wet, cold weather the past few days, it has been almost impossible to handle sheep in the country, which accounts for the light run of stock. Prices, as compared with last week, are fully one-quarter higher.

Sales—The market closed strong at the following figures: Extra 95 to 100 lbs., $8 00 to @ 25; good, $6 50 to 7 00; fair, $5 75; lots, 75 lbs, $6 75 to $7 00; common, 70 to 75, $6 00 to $6 25; clipped sheep, $5 00 to $6 50, as to quality, with a few sold at $6 75—an outside price. The receipts of sheep for the week were 9,230 head.

It seems to be the general impression among dealers that the run of cattle, hogs and sheep will be unusually heavy during the coming week. Should such prove to be the case, no improvement in the this week's prices can be reasonably expected.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

May 2.—The market has been moderately active during the past three days, with the usual activity from manufacturers. Several lots of new wool have entered the market, and the attention of the trade has been centered on them. Of the new spring California that has arrived there has been several small samples, and can truly say that the condition and staple is all that could be desired—it resembles Oregon, being very light and long. The new Texas is also of very fine quality, and one lot sold readily at 30c cash; quotations on the holders of the new spring California are asking 56 cents, and the probability is that that figure will be obtained. The several cargoes of Montevideo that have arrived recently are still unsold, being held above the views of buyers. The sales comprise 45 bales Cape at 34@35c; 1,500 lbs Mexican carpet, 30c; 1,500 lbs spring Virginia unwashed, 35c; 5 bags scoured, 1,500 lbs Western Texas, 25c; 4,000 lbs new Oregon fine, 36c; 1,000 lbs state fleece, 50c; 1,000 lbs Ohio do, 50c; 20 bags low and fine unwashed, 29@32c.—*Commercial List.*

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

Scotia	May 6	Liverpool.
Graf Bismarck	May 6	Bremen.
Halia	May 7	Glasgow.
Thuringia	May 7	Hamburg.
Gaelic	May 7	Liverpool.
Algeria	May 7	Liverpool.
City of Brussels	May 9	Liverpool.
Etopia	May 9	Glasgow.
Celtic	May 9	Liverpool.
Queen	May 9	Liverpool.
Switzerland	May 9	Antwerp.
Neckar	May 9	Bremen.
H. Adelstein	May 9	London.
Victoria	May 12	Glasgow.
Wyoming	May 12	Liverpool.
Cuba	May 13	Liverpool.
Denmark	May 13	London.
Caledonia	May 14	Glasgow.
Westphalia	May 14	Hamburg.
Java	May 16	Liverpool.
City of Chester	May 16	Liverpool.
Macedonia	May 16	Glasgow.
Adriatic	May 16	Liverpool.
State of Pennsylvania	May 16	Glasgow.
Perriere	May 16	France.
Canada	May 16	Liverpool.
Helvetia	May 16	Bristol.
Pembroke	May 16	Cardiff.
Rhein	May 19	Hamburg.
Lessing	May 19	Hamburg.
Abyssinia	May 20	Liverpool.
Germania	May 20	Hamburg.
Parthia	May 23	Liverpool.
City of Richmond	May 23	Liverpool.
Baltic	May 23	Liverpool.
Greece	May 23	Liverpool.
Nevada	May 26	Liverpool.
Russia	May 27	Liverpool.
Holsatia	May 28	Hamburg.
Ohio	May 30	Liverpool.
City of Paris	May 30	Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	May 30	Liverpool.
Spain	May 30	Liverpool.
Oceanic	May 30	Liverpool.
Arctic Western	May 30	Bristol.
State of Virginia	May 30	Liverpool.
Calabria	June 3	Liverpool.

FROM BOSTON.

Olympus	May 12	Liverpool.
Siberia	May 19	Liverpool.
Sardinia	May 26	Liverpool.
Tarifa	May 26	Liverpool.
Hecla	May 30	Liverpool.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Indiana	May 7	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	May 23	Liverpool.
Ohio	May 28	Antwerp.
Illinois	May 28	Liverpool.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Nestorian	May 13	Liverpool.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112⅝

NEW YORK, May 2, 1874.

MONEY

closed easy at 2@4 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

left off firm at 487½@488 for prime bankers' sixty days sterling, and 490½@491 for demand. Commercial bills are quoted at 484½@486.

GOLD

opened at 113, and closed at 112⅝, at which all transactions of the day were made, carrying rates 3¼ and 2 per cent. Clearings, $21,000,000.

TREASURY OPERATIONS.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed during the week over $3,000,000, and received receipts over $2,000,000. Payments on account of May interest to date are almost $1,000,000. Import entries of dry goods for the week amount to $1,873,486, and of general merchandise to $1,062,599; a total in gold coin valuation of $2,857,265. Warehouse withdrawals to-day were $745,000, including $225,000 in gold bars from California, and $70,000 silver: the balance chiefly in gold coin.

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, decreased, $1,849,300; specie, increase, $1,300,200; legal tenders, increase, $1,093,400; deposits, decrease, $35,200; circulation, decrease, $12,000; reserve, increase, $2,420,900.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

steady.

U. S. coupons, 1881	121½	5-20s, 1867	120¾
5-20s, 1862	117⅜	5-20s, 1868	120¾
5-20s, 1864	117⅜	New 5s	119⅝
5-20s, 1865	119⅛	10-40s	115⅝
5-20s, 1865, new	119⅜	Currency 6s	118½

STATE BONDS

quiet and nominal.

Missouri 6s	94½	Virginia, old	32
Tennessee, old	79	North Carolina, old	28½
Tennessee, new	81	North Carolina, new	24½
Virginia, new	35		

THE STOCK MARKET.

The general condition of the stock market to-day was dull, even the improvement which follow all the publication of the bank statement was lost during the last hour of business. The closing quotations were the lowest made, and showed a decline of ½@¾ per cent. The principal business was in Western Union, Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Wabash, Union Pacific Northwest, and St. Paul common and Rock Island.

Canton	60	St. Paul preferred	56¾
W. U. Telegraph	74¾	Wabash	40¾
Quicksilver	22	Do preferred	71
Adams Express	98	Western Union	74¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	38	Terre Haute	10
American Express	62½	Do preferred	35
U. S. Express	48	Chicago & Alton	102½
Pacific Mail	44¾	Do preferred	103¼
New York Central	98¾	Ohio & Mississippi	26¼
Erie	35¾	Cleve., Col. & Cin.	65
Do preferred	55	Burlington & Q	106
Hudson	129	Lake Shore	79¾
Michigan Central	78	Panama	120
Michigan Southern	77¼	Northwestern	46¾
Illinois Central	106	Do preferred	69¾
Pittsburgh	87¾	Union Pacific	34⅜
Northwestern	47¼	Central Pac. bonds	85
Do preferred	69¾	Union Pac. bonds	84¾
Rock Island	99¼	Hartford & Erie	13
New Jersey Central	103⅜	Adams & Lac.	104½
St. Paul	37¾	Bankers' bills	488

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 2, 1874.

FLOUR—Market quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady with moderate demand; spring at $1 02½@1 02¾ for No. 2, and $1 03@1 04 for No. 3, $1 05@1 21; rejected $1 11@1 12. Corn active; No. 2 mixed 64⅝@65c spot or seller May, 66@66¼c seller June, closed 65½c. Oats steady with moderate demand; No. 2, 46¾@46¾c spot, 46¾@47c seller May. Rye—demand large and prices advanced; No. 1, 91@92c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 1, $1 02@1 06.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady with moderate demand at $16 50@16 55 spot, $16 50@16 52½ seller May. Lard—demand fair and prices advanced at 10.06 spot or seller May, 10.30@10.32½ seller June. Bulk meats steady with moderate demand; shoulders 6¾@6¾c; short rib middles 8¾@8¾c loose, spot.

WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm at 96c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Cotton dull at 17¾c. Flour steady; receipts 10,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $5 80@6 00; common spring at $6 15@6 30; good to choice $6 05@6 95. Wheat dull; No. 2 spring at $1 53@1 55; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 58; ungraded Iowa, and Minnesota spring at $1 45@1 53. Rye dull at at $1 05@1 12. Barley and malt dull. Corn dull; new Western mixed 64@ 67c; old do 72@80c. Oats closed dull; mixed Western 64@66c; white Western 66@67½c. Hay steady at 90c@$1 10. Hops steady and unchanged. Beef steady at $9 50@11 00; middles quiet at 9@9½c. Lard heavy; prime steady at 10¾@10¾c spot, 10.93-16@10¾c seller May. Butter nearly 3c lower; Ohio at 22@24c; Western reserve 25@26c; fine Western 28@30c. Cheese steady at 14@15c. Whisky dull and lower at 97c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Cattle—Receipts 300. Under favorable Eastern advices the market ruled firm and active, with prices nearly unchanged; closed steady for best grades; dull for inferior and common; fair to choice steers $5 12@$5 90; inferior to good cows $3 00@$4 50; one lot extra good at $6 50.

Hogs—Receipts 7,000. Market active and extra grades 10c higher; others unchanged; common to fair $5 00@5 25; medium to choice $5 25 @5 50; large number rough lots remained unsold in pens at close.

Sheep—Receipts 200. Market firm and unchanged.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 2.—Dry salt meats now in first hands, dealers selling at 7@9½@9¾c. Bacon steady and firmer at 7¾@8¾c@10½c. Hams dull at 12@13c. Lard scarce, active and higher; tierces refined 10½c; kegs do 11c; tierces active and higher; fair 8c; prime 9¼@9¾c; choice 9¾@9¾c. Molasses—centrifugal 17@35c. Whisky still and lower; Louisiana 96c; Cincinnati 96c. Coffee dull; fair to prime 22@24c; dealers' stock 60,000 bags. Cornmeal firmer at $4 00. Others unchanged.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Trade movement was slow and devoid of interest. The market for cotton goods steady and prices unchanged. Prints quiet, but shirting styles more freely. Woolen goods dull. The *Daily Bulletin* says: The Atlantic Delaine Company's success in production of worsted dress fabrics will be sold next week, by A. J. Juilliard, at the store of Hoyt, Sturgis & Co., in this city." Black silks and pure mohairs in steady demand.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, May 2.—Cotton dull at 14½@15c. Flour quiet at $6 00@8 25. Wheat steady at $1 25@1 40. Corn firm at 80c. Oats unchanged at 40@42c. Lard active at 11c. Bulk meats—demand good at full prices. Bacon—sides steady with moderate demand; shoulders firm at 8c; clear rib 10½c; clear 10½c. Sugar cured hams 13½c; all packed. Whisky dull at 97c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, May 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—demand fair and market firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 34½; No. 2 $1 29. Corn—demand good at full prices; No. 3, 57½c. Oats steady with moderate demand; No. 2 mixed 36c, Rye quiet—No. 1, 90c. Barley—demand fair and prices advanced; No. 1, $1 05; No. 2 $1 55.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, May 2.—Flour steady with moderate demand. Wheat dull; No. 2 white Wabash $1 64½; No. 1 white Michigan $1 59½; amber cash and seller May $1 49, seller June $1 52½. Corn in shade better; No. 2 mixed 67c seller May, seller June 73½c, seller July 74c; low do 71c. Oats dull and prices are nominal.

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Copper steady; ingot lake quiet at 23½@24c. Pig iron quiet and firm at $40 00; American $28 00@35 00. Bar steady; Russia she

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, May 3, 1874.

	Cents.
Brinker & Co., A. D., Johnstown, Pa.	1
Bumpus, D., Bennett, Pa.	1
Eureka Lead Paint Co., Wadsworth, O.	1
Flanders, Miss Nellie, Park Ridge, Ill.	1
Hobbs, Breckbeiner & Co., J. H., Wheeling, Va.	1
Orr, C. Robert, Sharpsburg, Pa.	1
Rowland, Ella, Edensburg, Pa.	1
Roberts, Rev. T., Mohawk Valley, N. Y.	2
Sharpless, Abbie Alice, Lowellville, O.	1
Scott, Miss R. A., Charlestown, Va.	1
Smith, James, Cincinnati, O.	1
Wells, Robert, New York.	1

E. C. NEELEY, P. M.

An Insolvent Justice.

Nicholas King and George Ritchey, sureties of R. F. Weddle, Justice of the Peace of Verona borough, filed a petition on Saturday, in the Common Pleas, setting forth that Weddle has become insolvent, and is likely to increase the responsibility of his sureties. They therefore asked for a rule on the Justice to show cause why they should not be indemnified against loss. The rule was granted.

The City Debt.

From a statement prepared in the City Controller's office for City Attorney Bigelow, we learn that the total present city debt exceeds $9,000,000. This includes not only the water bonds, but the bonds issued under the Penn avenue act, amounting to some $1,000,000. It is believed by many that although the city is pledged for the redemption of the Penn avenue act bonds, they do not really form a part of the debt of the city. As the valuation of the property of the city is about one hundred and seventy millions, it will be seen that we are far from the limit prescribed by the new Constitution.

Viewers Appointed on the New Site.

On application of United States Attorney Reed, on Saturday, the Court of Common Pleas appointed the following viewers in the matter of the condemnation of another site for government buildings: Richard Hays, George R. White, T. B. Newlin, John Dean, B. L. Fahnestock, Alexander Gordon and John A. Renshaw. The site is located on Sixth avenue, sixty feet below Smithfield street, and running down to Church alley, at the corner of Bingo's music dancer (Nelson), and to Strawberry alley, and up again to within sixty feet of Smithfield street. The viewers are to meet on the premises on the 23d of May, at ten o'clock, with ten days' notice to themselves and all parties interested.

The Rule on the Prothonotary.

Saturday afternoon, Judge Sterrett heard the argument on the rule to show cause why a mandamus should not issue against Prothonotary Kennedy, to compel him to pay certain fees into the county treasury. The answer of Mr. Kennedy recites the several acts of Assembly bearing on the question, and then denies his liability to account to the County Treasurer for the money in controversy, and asserts that he is under bonds to pay the money over to the State. Mr. Geyer, County Solicitor, supported the rule, while Messrs. Shaler, Haymaker, Thos. M. Marshall and J. F. Slagle appeared for the Prothonotary, and asked that the rule be discharged. The Court reserved its decision.

Decoration Day.

The Quartermaster General of the Army has issued a circular order to the various Division Quartermasters, as follows:

"On and on May has been specially designated as the day for the annual decoration of the graves of the soldiers in the cemeteries of our country. You will therefore cause the cemeteries under your charge to be put in as good condition as practicable prior to that day, and instruct the superintendents, or other, in charge, to submit all organized processions or parties visiting them for the purpose indicated, and to extend to them all necessary facilities, so far as in their power. All work on the cemeteries will be suspended during that day, except such as may be necessary in making preparations for the occasion.

Decoration day has always been observed with appropriate ceremonies in this city, and preparations for the forthcoming anniversary are already being discussed.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

To-night opens the Booth engagement at the Opera House. It requires no prophetic powers of observation to see that the week will prove successful in every respect. The first treat will consist of the play of "Hamlet," with Booth—the greatest living *Hamlet*—in the title role. There can be no dissenting voice from the verdict of success which Mr. Booth's life work of *Hamlet* has incurred. We are likely to see nothing more praiseworthy as a masterpiece of elocutionary art. The engagement at Pittsburgh will give most hearty welcome to the favorite tragedian of the American stage.

Academy of Music.

Manager Beaner announces the appearance, this evening, at the Academy of Music, of Little Nell, the California Diamond, an actress of the Lotta school. She is accompanied by the company from Robinson's Opera House, Cincinnati. The piece to be produced is called "Fidelia, the Fire Waif," in which Little Nell will personate seven different characters, dance a clog dance, give Dutch and Irish songs and dances, a banjo solo, make music from a number of pieces of wood, and walk bundles of straw, etc.

Seats are to be had at the box-office of the Academy at any time during the day.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Eight new stars are added to the company at the old favorite Trimble's Varieties this week, viz.: The Curry brothers, wonderful horizontal bar performers; Miss Carrie Armstrong and J. H. Larkin, Dutch specialists; Kirk and Drew, plantation song and dance; Master Add. Weaver, comedian and harry dancer; Harry Budworth, comedian. In addition to the very full variety olio, the sensation drama called "The Lights and Shades of City Life" will be given nightly, and at the matinees on Wednesday and Saturday.

Martin's New Varieties.

Harry Martin makes a ten-strike this week—adds ten new luminaries to his star company. They are: Patti Rosa, scrio-comic vocalists; Boyd and Scott, song and dance; Ella Sheldon, song and dance; Nelson Comstock, comic vocalist; Sheffer and Nelson, comedians; Mlle Etta, dansseuse; Charles Robson, champion banjo player of the country. Annie Hindle, Baby McDonald, James and Nellie McDonald, Mollie Wilson and Billy Wilkinson remain another week. Look out for big bills.

Forepaugh Gone.

The great Forepaugh show has left us. The two closing performances of saturday were attended by immense audiences—the *élite* of the best people being among the visitors. In point of merit, there can be no question that Mr. Forepaugh's aggregation occupies the highest position of all establishments of the kind in the country. The collection in the menagerie comprehends almost everything rare and curious in the animal world. The museum is large and well calculated to interest all visitors. The large and small. The circus is elegant and refined; and there is allowed in the establishment an air of refinement, elegance and gentility rarely witnessed. Branches of order and decorum are enforced, and the employees are gentlemanly in appearance and deportment. In the circus department Miss Vinnie Cook, a finished equestrian from the leading London circuses, does some of the most graceful and daring feats on horseback we have seen. Miss Dutton, also a famous rider, does the most graceful somersault act on horseback it has ever been the pleasure of the writer to see. Mr. Hawley, who for six months appeared at the Crystal Palace, London, in a triple somersault from a trapeze, is now with Mr. Forepaugh's company, and does the same startling feat at each entertainment. Old San Long, who has been a clown for over so many years—thirty-five or forty, at least—does the funny business in the ring, and sings laughable songs as well as of yore. William Monroe, a pupil of the famous James Robinson, is the equestrian director of the establishment, and rides a fine dapple bare-back and hurdle act most gracefully. Mr. Frankini is another splendid rider. The Zavalla brothers, from Berlin, are peerless aerobats. El Nino Eddie performs wonderfully well on the tight rope, and the many other performers equally good in their respective specialties, but limited space forbids further elaboration. Suffice it to say that all which can safely be commended to press and public as in every manner first class.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

William H. Horn, bankrupt, Washington county. Order made for the examination of bankrupt and witnesses before Register Harper.

Andrew C. Dalzell, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Order made for the payment of rents and certain costs to the Birmingham German Odd Fellows' Association.

In Arnold, bankrupt. The exceptions to the Register's report on the petition of James Thompson for rent due, was overruled and report confirmed, and order made for the payment of said rent.

Henry Gorman, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Order made for the private sale of goods.

A. Ackley vs. steam tug Stella, in admiralty. The pretext for exceptants to Commissioner's report consenting, an order was made for the payment of costs, fees and seamen's wages.

On motion of H. W. Beck, W. H. McGarey, Esq., of Pittsburgh, was admitted to practice in this court.

Neel, Wampler & Co. vs. steam tug Leopard. Libel in a cause of contract filed, and attachment and monition ordered, returnable on the 19th inst.

Thomas Poe vs. steamboat Exchange. Libel in a cause of damages filed, and process of attachment and monition ordered, returnable 19th inst. Bonds given and bail perfected.

Andrew Ackley vs. steam tug Kate Dickson, in admiralty. Proceedings discontinued.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

In the case of Wm. R. Hickey vs. Patrick Regan; motion for a new trial made by defendant's counsel.

The Directors of the Morse Sub-school District presented an application for authority to borrow money.

The report of the viewers in the matter of the appropriation of certain lands of James H. Hays, in Baldwin township, for school purposes, was confirmed *nisi*.

Mrs. Ruth Ann Weiler was granted the privileges of the act securing to married women their separate earnings.

Jane Reed filed a bill in divorce from James Reed on the grounds of cruel treatment.

A decree was made granting a divorce to Melissa McMillen Thomas, from Alexander Thomas.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Casey & Fogarty vs. Kennedy Jones, trustee, vs. Moorhead, Adams & Co.; Rafferty, Trustee, vs. Spear & Co.; Hubley, Adams & Co. vs. Federal Insurance Co.; Allegheny Blackburn et al. vs. Watson; Harpey vs. Allegheny Valley Railroad Company; Jones vs. Forepaugh; Hutchinson vs. Williams & Co.; Robinson vs. Heaton & Co.; Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. Lafferty & Lower; Friend vs. Thompson & Co., two cases; Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company vs. Hamilton et al.; Strong, Trustee, vs. Moorhead, Adams & Co.; Rose vs. Hesterman.

District Court—Full Bench.

No business of public importance was transacted in this court on Saturday.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Germania Savings Bank vs. Goettman; Lightner & Co. vs. Ives et al.; Wellmann & Secators vs. Brant; Lightner & Co. vs. Miles et al., 4 cases; Carroi vs. Bell & Weir, et al., 2 Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company vs. Finley; Addey et al. for use vs. Frazier Bros.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

In addition to the sentence of the railroad robbers, elsewhere noticed, Thos. Boyle, Thos. Daley, Bernard Duffy and Frank Clark, convicted of assaulting Pat Irwin, were each sentenced two months to jail.

Samuel Pyle, convicted of mayhem, in biting off a portion of an antagonist's nose in a fight, was sentenced two years to the Penitentiary.

John Carlaugh, charged with bastardy, was sentenced to pay $50 fine, $50 to the prosecutrix and $2 00 per week, for five years, for the support of the child.

Only $5 00 for a Good Set of Teeth
at Dr. J. S. Goshorn's, No. 25 Eighth street.

THE HOMESTEAD BUTCHERY.

THE SECRET TOO DREADFUL TO KEEP.

THE MURDERER DISCOVERS HIMSELF

HIS ARREST AND CONFESSION.

Burial of the Remains of the Hamnett Family.

The unparalled crime of Wednesday night last, the murder of the Hamnett family, near Homestead, consisting of father, two daughters and an adopted son, was the work, as has generally been supposed of the German farm hand, Ernest Mentzer—as it now turns out that Love was an assumed name. The murderer according to his own statement, had been digging post holes on Wednesday, and in the evening he went to a saloon, some distance off, and got a glass or two of beer. He also bought five cents worth of candy for the children, Ida and Emma. He knew that Mr. and Mrs. Hamnett had gone out on a visit, and when on his way home he became possessed of an irresistible inclination to rob the house. He thought he must have Hamnett's money. When he got to the house he found the children in peaceful slumber, and the parents still absent. Fearing detection if he began the work of pillage, he made the terrible resolve to slay the helpless children, and needlessly and ruthlessly the execution.

The boy Smith was dispatched with one blow of the axe, then the oldest girl, Ida—one blow each sufficing. Poor little Emma was aroused as the skull of her sister was crushed in; but she had only time to utter one pitiful shriek when the descending steel went crashing through her brain. The first act of the bloody drama was completed, and all was still. Mentzer then lay in wait for the parents, and as the husband entered the door he brained him with the axe, one blow sufficing. In another moment the wife was in the agonies of death, and the second act was over. The house was then searched for money, and, if the murderer tells the truth, he got but fifteen dollars. With so many fiendishly corpses around him, it is not likely that he made a very careful search. He denies during the house, but no one believes this part of his story. He then fled; came to this city, and after visiting several places, was apprehended at a boarding house, where he was discovered by acknowledging that he knew the Hamnetts, and expressing sorrow for the death of the children! The bloody secret was too fearful for him to keep! Below are the details of the arrest:

MOVEMENTS OF THE MURDERER.

Ernest Love, *alias* Ortwein, and whose real name is believed to be Mentzer, it appears walked immediately to the city after the commission of the deed. Shortly after six o'clock of that morning (Thursday) he is now known to have visited the store of Mr. Fred. Hallenbeck, at No. 26 Ohio street, Allegheny, where he purchased a pair of gaiters, left his old boots and a valise containing a bundle of clothes. From there he went to the store of Mr. Smith, near by and purchased a necktie. At ten o'clock he called on William Baier, who works for Adolph Muchlstein, a blacksmith, on Sixteenth street, near Penn avenue, Pittsburgh. Baier came to this city a few years ago in Germany, and there attended school together. Mentzer stated to Baier that he had left his employer for the reason that his employer got mad with him because he fell through a hatchway and broke a plank in it so look nice. He took dinner with Baier and afterwards went to a saloon on Sixteenth street, where he drank pretty freely. The next place to which he was traced was Mark Adam's saloon, on Liberty, again indulged freely in drink, and paid for all in silver money. He displayed considerable silver coin, which tended to raise suspicions as to the source from which he exhibited it. He then went to Baier's house, on Hope street, near Gist, and there remained until Friday morning.

It appears that Mr. Adams and Mr. Baier had their suspicions aroused concerning the man when they read of the horrid atrocity in the German paper, the *Freiheit's Freund*, of next morning, Friday. The suspicions were communicated to officer McCluskey, on duty in the vicinity of Sixteenth street, in Bayardstown, and that officer reported the circumstances to detective Long. Messrs. Adams and Baier accompanied the detective upon a search at once.

ARRESTED.

Although a vigilant search was made by officer Long and others of the Pittsburgh police force, in which they were making good progress, it fell to the fortune of the Allegheny police force to secure the offender. Suspicion had been communicated to the police parties in Allegheny, and then communicated to officer John W. Quirk. Where the murderer kept himself during Friday is not known, but at about six o'clock of that evening he turned up at the saloon of Mr. Wachter on Troy Hill, Allegheny. A friend of the murdered family last Sabbath he said to me, over in yonder pew, 'I feel that I ought to work in the Lord's vineyard more than I do.'"

Of Mrs. Hamnett's amiability of character, the speaker spoke most feelingly.

"I shall never forget her last leave-taking"—continued the speaker—"of that little family circle Sabbath evening. Standing at the gate, the sweet, innocent voices of the children called after me, 'Good bye! good bye!' I can hear them now, as they stood there looking at me no more in the flesh."

Here the audience of the audience became most heart-breaking, and the speaker himself seemed utterly unable to proceed for a time.

"Weep on, dear friends,"—at last said the speaker—"your tears are a fitting tribute to your dead brother and sister." Brother Hamnett will be sadly missed from among us."

The meeting then broke up, and was followed with fitting remarks. Never have such a collection of anguish-stricken men and women been assembled in this city. Strong, manly men bowed down and wept, and women seemed overcome with grief and sympathy.

At last the coffins were uncovered, and the few who had sufficient courage, came forward and gazed upon the features of the dead. Then over a slow procession took up its line of march to the graveyard near by, in the following order:

The Revs. Cravens, Shriver and McCready.

Large coffin borne by Messrs. Forsyth, Livingstone, Calhoun and Anns.

Small coffin borne by Messrs. Brierly, Wilson, Davidson and Kinkaid.

Robert McIlhenny, brother of Mrs. Hamnett.

Rev. Wm. Smith, step-father of Hamnett, Eli McIlhenny, and Dr. C. J. Hamnett.

The large grave soon held its sad contents, and the sorrowing multitude in silence dispersed after the brief service of Revs. McCready and Cravans.

THE SURVEY COMMITTEE.

Meeting on Saturday—Improvements Ordered.

A regular meeting of the Survey Committee of Pittsburgh Councils was held on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Aull in the chair, when the following business was transacted:

The name of Jumonville street, from Deviller to Reed street, was changed to Ruch street.

A resolution was adopted asking that the plan of Ruch street be reconsidered in Select Council, and plan sent back to the committee for correction.

An ordinance was presented re-locating Grandview avenue. After some discussion and several motions and amendments, the matter was referred to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Breed, Murray, Glass, West, Turney, Burgwin and Harrison.

The matter of the change of grade of Liberty avenue was brought up, but was indefinitely postponed.

Profiles were ordered for the grade of the Greensburg pike and for a survey of Reging avenue.

An ordinance locating Southern avenue was laid over.

A resolution was presented for locating a street from Jones' ferry landing to Carson street. A profile was ordered.

A remonstrance was received and filed against locating Mary street from Forty-fifth to Forty-sixth streets, and reducing William street to a twenty foot alley.

The grade of Lowrie was recommended for the vacation of Coal street.

The sub-committee on street in Woolslayer's plan reported progress.

Mr. Breed, from the sub-Committee on the Hallman plan, reported a plan of Finley street from Todd street to a forty foot street, and that Finley street from Harrison to Fifth avenue be abandoned. The name of Finley street, from Todd to Harrison, changed to Harrison, and Harrison avenue, a forty foot street was adopted as reported, with the name of Putnam street. The report was approved.

The plans of John Graham, Sprague, and Wills Booth were approved.

The grade of Bedford street extension and Ridge street were approved, and ordinances ordered.

The plan and change of line on Stanton avenue at intersection of McCandless avenue was approved, and an ordinance ordered.

Profile and grade of Stanton avenue from Hiland avenue west 236 feet was approved, and an ordinance ordered.

A change of grade of Wylie avenue was asked for and the matter was referred to a sub-committee.

The plan of Putnam street from Frankstown avenue to Fifth avenue was approved and ordinance ordered.

A resolution was passed for a survey and grade plan of Craft's avenue, to be reported at next meeting.

Surveys were also ordered of Harvey alley and Pine street, and a report ordered in regard to the grade and location of street on property line and Seventh and Douglass.

The sub-committee on Nine Mile Run streets was re-appointed to visit the grounds.

Adjourned.

THE NORTH SIDE MAYORALTY.

The Call on Hugh S. Fleming, Esq.—He Agrees to Become a Candidate With the Understanding that the Proceeds of the Office go to the Widow of the late Mayor.

We mentioned several days ago that a paper was in circulation for signatures on the North Side, calling on Hugh S. Fleming, Esq., to become a candidate for the vacant office of Mayor, for the unexpired term of the late Hon. A. P. Callow. The document has been submitted to the gentleman and received favorably, as appears from the following correspondence:

To Hugh S. Fleming, Esq.:

We, the undersigned citizens of the City of Allegheny, irrespective of party, would most respectfully request you to become candidate for the Mayoralty of said city, for the unexpired term caused by the death of the late Hon. A. P. Callow, feeling confident that your past experience will enable you to discharge the duties of the office satisfactorily to the people and with credit to yourself.

John W. Chaffant,	John Ballentine,
Edward Gregg,	Henry F. Eggers,
E. M. Gibson,	Benj. T. Haines,
H. M. Plumb,	Isadore Cohlens,
Joseph Lautner,	Samuel Stewart,
Frederick Faber,	John Swan,

and two thousand others.

To the Above Mentioned and others:

GENTLEMEN—Your flattering call signed by over two thousand of the most substantial citizens of Allegheny, asking me to become a candidate for the office of Mayor, has been placed in my hands, and while in common with all my friends I deeply regret the cause which has made an election necessary at this time, still I do not feel at liberty to decline so high and responsible a call, and therefore submit the use of my name as a candidate, with the distinct understanding, however, that the entire profits of the office are to be handed over to the widow of the late Hon. A. P. Callow. Under these circumstances no effort of mine will be put forth to secure the position, and if elected I will discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and to the best of my ability.

HUGH S. FLEMING.

POLITICAL.

Republicans Preparing for Contests.

Meeting of the County Executive Committee—The Conventions to be Held June 9th—Arrangements Yet to be Made—The Allegheny City Committee—No Nomination for Mayor.

The Republican Executive Committee of Allegheny county held the first meeting of the year on Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of taking such action as might be deemed proper for the coming fall campaign, Jacob Reese, Esq., chairman, presided.

TIME OF PRIMARIES AND CONVENTION.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the chair, and propositions called for,

Mr. William Anderson submitted the following:

Resolved, That the primary meetings be held on Saturday, August 29th, at the usual hours, and the conventions be held on Tuesday, August 25th.

Resolved, That five Conventions be called as follows: Senatorial, Legislative, Judicial, Congressional and County, and that one delegate be chosen at each convention from each election district. And that the Senatorial and Legislative conventions be arranged in accordance with the apportionment bill when passed.

C. L. Magee, Esq., offered the following as an amendment:

Resolved, That the time for the primaries be fixed at June 6th, and the Convention for June 9th.

Russell Errett, Esq., Chairman of the State Central Committee, being called upon gave his views upon the question in favor of the later date, and was followed by John Gilfillan, Esq., on the same side. C. L. Magee, Esq., argued in favor of an early convention.

Mr. D. B. Morrison offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of seven to prepare a call for a convention, but subsequently withdrew it.

The question was then called for on the amendment, and the ayes and nays being demanded, were taken, and resulted—ayes 68, nays 31. So the amendment was announced as carried.

The original resolutions, as amended, were then adopted.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONVENTIONS.

Mr. Magee offered a resolution that a committee of six be appointed, of which the chairman of the committee shall be *ex-officio* a member, for the purpose of arranging the manner of holding the conventions.

Mr. Morrison offered an amendment that the committee report to the general committee. The amendment was accepted, and the resolution prevailed.

It was then understood that the Chair would call the committee together again at an early day. [The sub-committee will be announced by the chairman to-morrow.]

A communication was received from the Young Men's Republican Club of Allegheny, covering resolutions, asking the use of the Senatorial, Legislative and Congressional Conventions of the Twenty-third District be held on the North Side, and offering the use of the Young Men's Club Rooms for that purpose. The resolutions of the Club have already been published.]

The communication was referred to the sub-committee above named.

Adjourned.

THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

The Threatened Strike by the Employees—Money to be Forthcoming To-day.

Some excitement was occasioned on Saturday by the turn out of the workman in the shops of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, at Lawrenceville, to the number of about two hundred. Two monthly pay-days have been passed, and the men are now in the third month without having received their wages. Several causes have combined to bring about this state of things. The panic has had its effect on this, as on all other roads. Then the company has been pressed for means, in its efforts to put the Bennett's branch road in working order, which happens to-day. In the third place, the death of the late President, Colonel Phillips, has seen to disarrange the finances of the company and delay the payment of the men. Every thing looks favorable, however, that because the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had control of Phillips' stock, the men might have confidence in getting their dues at all; and this, we understand, was the main cause of the demonstration on Saturday. This was a wholly groundless fear, as the men well informed in railroad affairs know that the two companies have been working in harmony for several years past, and that no interference of any description that they might, as a body, enter suit against the Pennsylvania Company, as stated in the Prothonotary's office, to recover the money, and transferred to the Court House with that object in view. When informed that they would have to employ counsel, they quietly went to work, and have resolved to go back to their places Monday morning, but not to work, or permit others to work, until they had been paid off. This action was hastily taken, in a moment of excitement and disappointment, and no harm is apprehended will be made to carry it into effect.

Mr. Glass, one of the principal men employed in the shops, stated that the last time he left work, Saturday, while consulting with Mr. Lawrence, the men filed out of the shops. Mr. John Scott, the President of the company, who is absent in the East, telegraphed to Mr. Lawrence that payments for February would be made Monday.

The workmen are very much dissatisfied, of course, on account of the failure of this company to pay them for so long a time. Many of them have been in absolute want; but while they acknowledge that the company is not to blame, have done much to relieve them, by giving them orders on stores, furnishing coal, etc., and they feel sure that they have not kept all the promises made to them, and that confidence can only be restored by the desired settlement in full. The company will do everything in their power to satisfy the men and prevent a strike, as it would be a great loss of time of the labor market, would be as disastrous to the men as it could possibly be to the company.

—Since the above was written we learn that the men will go to work to-day.

A Boarder Robbed.

Domenic Dietrich, a boarder at Zimmerman's tavern, on Penn avenue, was robbed during Saturday night of $7 00 in money and a note for $120 00. Nothing else in the bed having valuables in his possession, and when he got up Sunday morning he found himself short. Suspicion falling upon the negligent servant girl, she was discharged.

Mercantile Library Association.

The Board of Directors of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association held a meeting on Saturday, when the subject of opening the rooms for reading on Sundays was discussed at some length.

President Sweitzer appointed the following gentlemen as the Lecture Committee for 1874-5. W. P. Herbert, chairman; James M. Bell, Beverly Jones, William F. Robb, D. P. Corwin, John S. Kennedy, S. A. Cosgrave.

THE RAILROAD ROBBERS.

A Desperate Gang Broken Up—Their Sentences on Saturday.

Our Court Reports, for the past few days, have contained the results of the trials of a number of men indicted for stealing goods from the cars of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company. A desperate gang had been organized, and, for some time, systematic robberies of the company had been successfully carried on. The company set detectives at work and the thieves were discovered. Informations were made against them, and the solicitors for the company, Messrs. Hampton and Balzell, have succeeded in convicting several of the parties accused. Others would undoubtedly have been convicted, had it not been for an unfortunate "mixing up" of the stolen property, which rendered identification uncertain as against particular defendants. Some of the latter escaped, but the gang has been effectually broken up, and there need be no apprehension of further depredations on their part.

Aside from the pecuniary losses sustained, the annoyance to the railway companies from such depredations as these are very great; and the sentences of the guilty ones are but a just retribution for the great inconvenience. The arrest and conviction of the men who have organized systematic plans for stealing goods in transit, is a matter in which the public at large, as well as the railway companies, are deeply interested.

Judge Collier, on Saturday, sentenced three of the gang to the penitentiary. Charles W. Smith, convicted of three charges of larceny, and also of receiving stolen goods, was sentenced to the penitentiary for three years—two years on each of the larceny cases. Sentence was suspended on the indictment for receiving stolen goods, as there was some doubt about his guilt. A strong appeal was made for mercy in behalf of this man, as his previous character is said to be good, and he has a wife and four children dependent upon his labor. Had it not been for this appeal, Judge Collier would have imposed a heavier sentence.

George Hail, another of the gang, who had been convicted on two indictments, was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year for each offense. An appeal for clemency was also made in his behalf, as his first offence was the larceny of a sack of flour to furnish bread for his wife and two children.

A. J. Connor, who had pleaded guilty, was next sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary. He was in company with Smith when the goods were taken, for the larceny of which they had been convicted, but his counsel contended that, although he had been guilty, he had not really stolen anything, and ought not to be severely punished.

These sentences, under the circumstances detailed, were lighter than the Court would otherwise have imposed, and it will undoubtedly be wise for those who think that they can steal from railway companies with impunity to adopt some other means of livelihood. They cannot hope, by any possibility, to escape detection for any great length of time. The railway companies are necessitated to protect themselves, no matter at what cost, from these depredations, and they have shrewd detectives and able lawyers who will discover and convict all offenders, sooner or later.

Liberty Avenue.

In the Common Pleas Court on Saturday Judge Sterrett heard the argument in the case of McCutcheon et al. vs. the Liberty avenue Commissioner, on a motion for a preliminary injunction to restrain the Commissioners from proceeding to grade said thoroughfare in front of the property of Mrs. Dennys and McCutcheon and McCabe. The case argued by Messrs. Carnahan and Acheson for the plaintiffs and Messrs. Fox, Mc. Magee for the Commissioners. The court took the papers and reserved its decision.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE fountain at the High School was playing yesterday.

MERCHANTS who mean business are now making liberal use of printers' ink.

A NUMBER of conductors on the Birmingham Passenger Railway were discharged last week.

EXPERIMENTS are soon to be made to test the practicability of adjusting salt-mines on the Monongahela river.

THE mail factory of Messrs. Jones & Laughlin, owing to the scarcity of orders, is now running on half time.

WATER pipes are being laid on Sixteenth street, South side, to supply the residents along that thoroughfare.

UNTIL the 21st of June proximo the days will continue an hour and a quarter longer than no and a quarter each every twenty-four hours.

THE Brownsville Avenue (South Side) Connection Railroad will be decided, we understand, to use the granite pavement.

THE Prison Board, at their meeting on Saturday, passed resolutions on the death of their late fellow-member, Hon. A. F. Callow.

MAYOR BLACKMORE has issued a proclamation for the election on